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OF THE FAR EAST

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PASSING OF THIS week marks the end of the Democratic administration of the United States for a period, of at least, four years. For eight years Woodrow Wilson, as a representative of the Democratic party and its principles, has been the chief executive of the government. This period has been an especially trying one, being involved almost from the outset in the machinations of international relations which eventually brought America into the Great War. Previous to the entrance into the war, the American people were divided into "pros," the suffix being determined largely by a matter of sentiment and ancestry. The great bulk of the sentiment, however, was undoubtedly pro-Ally as was shown on the advent of an American declaration of war against Germany. Despite the fact that Wilson was elected to a second term on the campaign slogan of "he kept us out of war," and that the Congress of the nation was of a Republican complexion, the people of the United States presented a solid front for war measures and assembled a fighting force with all the necessary accessories and complements within an incredibly short time. The end of the war, however, brought to the Americans issues which again divided opinion. Wilson went to Versailles as the head of the American peace mission and became embroiled in the partition of the world as it stood, fell into the ways of secret diplomacy when he had announced that all negotiations would be open to the public and—as the overwhelming vote which the Republican party was able to obtain for the new President, Warren G. Harding, indicate—incurred the disfavor of his countrymen and brought to a deplorable end an administration that at one time might have been made one of the most brilliant in the history of the United States. The past administration has been responsible

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for the Federal Reserve Act, the Merchant Marine Bill and other measures, for which both parties claim the distinction, but which have placed the United States upon a more permanent basis nevertheless.

THE new administration comes into influence with a pledge for a more businesslike conduct of the affairs of government, a pledge of cautiousness in dealing with international affairs and a practical promise to support the policies of the American government that have been declared within the past twenty or thirty years. It comes into power with a Republican Congress which will make for greater harmony in legislative and governmental matters. It also comes with a pledge for an expansion on a solid financial basis of American foreign trade with the necessary laws and understandings for its maintenance. In his cabinet President Harding will be supported by a collection of some of the most brilliant men of the nation. Charles Evans Hughes, the new Secretary of State, is a former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Governor of the State of New York, and Republican candidate for the presidency in 1916. Herbert Hoover, the new Secretary of Commerce, is an international figure, whose relief work in Belgium, direction of the United States Food Administration, and present work in the succoring of unfortunate Europe, has placed him as one of the nation's most able executives. Edwin Denby, a son of the former United States Minister to China, is a business man and a lawyer, and brings to the secretaryship of the Navy an experience in the ranks of the marine corps during the war, although a man of advanced years. John W. Weeks, new Secretary of War, is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, a former United States Senator, and a candidate for the Republican nomination for president in 1916. In civil life he is a banker of Boston, Massachusetts. The remainder of the cabinet selections as announced give the body an air of a business directorate for the nation. The next year will be one that will be watched by all with extreme interest so far as the new administration is concerned, for many matters national and international, commercial and political are involved. Technically the United States is still at war with Germany. The United States is also without the pale of the League of Nations and its present position is that taken by a Republican Senate. Internally there is the matter of the encouragement of commerce and industry, by the lessening possibly of tax levies. There is the necessity for the readjustment of foreign trade and the reorganization of the Shipping Board. The most perplexing post-war problems of the past administration have been left at the feet of the new and outside of generalizations no one knows, except probably the new executive and his associates, just what policy the American government is to follow.

THE BREAK-UP OF China was a fashionable phrase twenty-five years ago when ports and concessions were being given for the asking, but with the settlement of the Boxer uprising and the announcement of the agreement of the chief powers to the Hay doctrine it was supposed that the crisis was over and that, whatever else might be proposed, the idea of the complete division of China was a thing of the past. It seems, however, that suggestions for the division of China are being brought forward again, and by Chinese. A recently published interview with Mr. Quo Tai-chi, may be summarized as follows: in the opinion of the South it is better to have China divided into autonomous provinces or small combinations of provinces than to have a united China under Peking. The immediate application of this theory of disruption is to the International Consortium, and Mr. Quo seems to want the Consortium to deal with individual progressive provinces rather than with the Central government. The difficulties that would face any group of financiers who tried to do business in China according to this plan are so great that such an undertaking may safely be left out of consideration for the present. This sort of talk, however, about preferring national disruption to a loan to Peking is too serious to be passed by without notice. The merchants, landowners and farmers of the individual provinces who have suffered at the hands of Peking's military and civil officials may well be sympathized with when they rise and try, by any means at their disposal to win, in their almost hopeless situation, a few of the rights that people under any government are supposed to have; but the educated men of the country, those who have a knowledge of foreign relations and are in a position of leadership ought to be the last to encourage any movement looking toward a break-up of China. Provincial independence may be coming. It may be the only remedy; but it presents a long series of ugly questions to its intelligent and responsible advocates. By what can the financial system that comes to a head in Peking be replaced? How will autonomous provinces deal with the customs service and revenue, with the salt service and revenue? How will national financial obligations be met? What good will come of sacrificing the hold that Peking has upon the imagination and loyalty of great numbers of the common people of China? What good will come of destroying the efficiency, slight though it is, of the bureaucratic system that centers in Peking? Who is to control the lands that are the possession of the Central government? What is to be

done about Mongolia and Thibet? Are they to be encouraged to become autonomous? Finally, is not the present considerable degree of provincial independence the shield of the system of control by military governors and irresponsible generals? We have no desire to attack Mr. Quo. He is probably doing his best to prevent the sort of loan that put President Yuan Shih-kai into power in the spring of 1913 and enabled him to deal with the Kuomintang in his characteristic hard-handed fashion. But Mr. Quo is going too far. China must find some solution of her troubles between the extremes of irresponsible autocracy and complete disruption. This whole problem is more important than the success or failure of any particular loan and no patriotic Chinese ought to give support to the idea that the complete breakup of China is to be preferred to a loan to the Peking government, especially when any loan made now will probably be more adequately safeguarded than has ever been the case in the past.

THE STRONG ATTITUDE taken by Washington towards the controversy over the American wireless contract has much strengthened China's determination not to cancel the contract despite vigorous protests from the governments of Great Britain and Japan against its conclusion. The contract calling for the construction of a wireless telegraph plant of the first magnitude at Shanghai was signed on January 8 between the Federal Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Company of America, represented by Barnes Moss, and the Chinese Ministry of Communications represented by the Minister and the Director-General of Telegraph. It provided for an advance on the part of the wireless company of four and a half million dollars gold for the purposes of construction only, which is to be repaid and guaranteed by no revenue other than the revenue from the new station itself, and the government is to receive no cash. The new station is to be capable of transmitting messages to and receiving them from any portion of the world direct, and is to be complemented by four sub-stations located at Shanghai, Canton, Peking and Harbin. The system is to be operated by American engineers under the Ministry of Communications. Details will be found in the agreement which is published elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*. As soon as the news of the signing of the contract was published in the press, both the governments of Great Britain and Japan protested. At one time, the Chinese Prime Minister seriously discussed the advisability of acceding to their wish, but prompt representation made by the American Minister at Peking on the subject secured a speedy reconsideration of the Chinese attitude. Simultaneously Peking received a message from Washington requesting that no action would be taken in the matter pending direct negotiation between the American and British governments and reiterating the American government's support of the general principle of equal opportunity for its nationals engaged in trade in China. This message and Mr. Crane's warning were necessary in view of the fear that the Chinese government might give way before British and Japanese opposition and cancel the contract before the governments of Great Britain and America had a chance fully to discuss the question in a friendly spirit. It is, however, now certain that the Chinese government will not back out of the deal irrespective of the nature of pressure that may further be brought to bear upon it.

THERE are good reasons for America to take a strong attitude in the matter. Japan protested against the signing of the contract on January 20 on the alleged grounds that it is inimical to the interests of the Mitsui station contracted for in April 1918 and now half completed, which is located between Peking and Tungchow, and that the Japanese station will be quite sufficient to handle all of China's oversea traffic. The Mitsui station should have been completed long ago in accordance with the provision in the agreement with the Chinese Ministry of Navy, but the Japanese engineers found it difficult if not impossible to fulfil the specifications to which the Mitsui people blindly agreed in a hurry to get the deal concluded during the Great War when the Chinese government annulled the contract with a Danish firm for the construction of the same on the ground that the firm was backed by German money. Subsequently a Japanese electric engineer was sent to China to negotiate for a modification of the specifications, but the Ministry of Navy would not consent to it. He returned to Japan in disappointment, and made a determination to put up the station anyhow. Whether that station will work satisfactorily after its completion is an interesting question of the year. Great Britain protested against the Federal wireless transaction on the grounds of infringement of the Marconi contract. The Marconi contract was signed by the Chinese government providing for the erection of a number of wireless stations within China for domestic communication, which are to be installed with a power of about three hundred kilowatts, and chiefly to be used as location stations for aeroplanes. If we are not mistaken, at the time when the Marconi contract was signed, the American Legation made an inquiry of the British officials as to whether it was true that the contract had conferred a monopoly upon British merchants and received a reply in the negative.

THE ground on which the governments of Great Britain and Japan lodged their protest with the Chinese Foreign Office was that of monopoly, and therefore not sound so far as America is concerned. Since the days of John Hay, the United States government has repeatedly announced its resolution to stick to the open door policy and its refusal to recognize any monopolistic principle which may be introduced into the Far East by any other foreign power. Thus, shortly after the settlement of the Twenty-one Demands of Japan, Washington sent a note to both Peking and Tokio in which it declared that the American government could not consider as valid any undertaking made between them which runs counter to the open door principle. With such a record of her activities in preserving the equal commercial opportunity in this country, America could do nothing less in the present case than to give unqualified support to the wireless deal which is putting to an acid test the open door doctrine universally accepted as binding upon all the nations having trade relations with China. America could recognize no monopoly in China. She is consistent in pursuing this policy. She makes no discrimination in her application of it. When the Western Electric Company, an American firm, secured an apparent monopoly in the supply of electric materials to the Chinese government, the American government showed no hesitation to disapprove of it. As long as the Chinese are willing, American merchants can enter into any legitimate business relation with them irrespective of the fact that other nationals have secured a monopoly on them. Any other conduct is contrary to the treaty provisions, injurious to American prestige in this part of the world, and conducive to the creation of unfriendly feeling among rival nationals trading here.

LEAVING these contentions alone, the need of such a powerful wireless station is admitted by both foreigners and Chinese. With the increase of Chinese-American trade from a trifle sum of $55,000,000 to $371,000,000 in less than a decade is born a natural desire on the part of both peoples for a more satisfactory exchange of intelligence on myriads of topics and for quicker means of communication. At the present, both peoples are dependent upon the good will of Japan and of Great Britain for transmitting news and commercial information to each other and from each other. Japan frequently intercepts wireless news within the radius of five hundred miles by disturbing sound waves if such news in her opinion is disadvantageous to her whereas Great Britain serves as a news centre of the world. The American and the Chinese public have no direct and quick means to keep themselves informed as to what is actually going on in each other's territory except by writing which is becoming too cumbersome now-a-days. After the installation of the powerful wireless station equipped with the Federal pattern at Shanghai, this deplorable situation will be remedied. Messages from the station cannot be intercepted. They cannot be picked up by stations other than the one for which they are intended, and other agencies will be powerless to prevent their despatch, because the wave system is so powerful and of such a nature that it cannot be disturbed by artificial means. The new station will, it is understood, make a speciality of commercial news transmission, and will have a capacity for receiving and sending of three thousand words of press messages a day. More news from America would reach China upon the operation of it. It has long been the wish of the American government to be able to communicate with any part of the world free from interference. As soon as he stepped into the White House, President Wilson realized the importance of direct communications especially with South America, Russia and China. Freedom of communication, equal commercial opportunity and down with monopoly are some of the slogans under which the fight will be carried on in the event of Great Britain and Japan insisting upon the cancellation of the American wireless contract.

CHINESE PIECE-GOODS merchants in Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow and other trade centers, are looking into future trade possibilities with unusual gloom. Those in Tientsin are financially unable to take delivery of piece goods to the value of between $13,000,000 and $17,000,000 ordered from Great Britain and America, which have accumulated at congested go-downs, and for which there is said to be a daily loss of Taels 2,500. The amount of piece goods accumulated in Shanghai is even greater, and the situation in Hankow is similarly bad. While Western goods of high quality are being kept in the warehouses and the Chinese merchants who ordered them refuse to take delivery of them because either they have no funds for the purpose or they try to secure more favorable terms from foreign firms, piece goods of cheap quality are pouring into the country in large quantities and flooding the market. This has created a serious situation. It is generally feared that unless some measures are devised to circulate the accumulated goods on the market, the loss to be incurred by the Chinese merchants will amount to a very huge sum, and to so huge a sum that many firms will have to go bankrupt and other trades will be affected thereby. It is hoped that the Chinese merchants will see the gravity of the situation and will talk over the matter with foreign firm

representatives in the most frank and reasonable manner so that a speedy solution of the troublesome problem may be found to mutual benefit. If this is not done quickly, a number of Chinese piece goods firms will become bankrupt, and the foreign firms will be compelled also to go into bankruptcy and the result will be a panic which will dislocate trade and destroy the credit of Chinese merchants in general.

SEVERAL measures have been suggested by the Chinese merchants to meet the situation, and none of them appears to be acceptable to the foreign merchants concerned who, in most cases justly, consider them as one sided and selfish. They include the fixing of the rate of exchange at six shillings per tael for goods that have arrived, the cancellation of contracts for cargoes shipped, but which have not yet arrived, and the cancellation of contracts for goods ordered and not yet shipped. These measures were proposed by the Chinese Woollen Merchants Association at Shanghai, and the piece goods merchants urge the acceptance of similar measures by the foreign firms to solve their problem. The foreign merchants find it impossible to consider them, and those in Tientsin tried to seek the assistance of the Civil Governor through the Senior Consul-general, and the Civil Governor urged the Chinese merchants to meet foreign representatives and devise effective means for the relief of the market. The urging of the Governor seems to fall upon deaf ears, and the matter is hanging fire. In the meantime, the proverbal honesty of the Chinese is on trial. Farsighted Chinese merchants advocate that the problem, though serious it may be, should be faced honestly, that the sanctity of contracts should be admitted, that they had to accept the consequence of their refusal to settle the exchange at the time when the exchange rates were high, that they should propose honorable measures to meet the situation created by the fall in exchange, and that they should settle the matter speedily. They state that it is the fault of Chinese merchants who, tempted by the high rates of exchange in the earlier part of 1920, placed large orders for foreign piece goods and yet refused to settle the exchange at that time. A heavy fall in exchange towards the middle of 1920 took place and created a panic. In June the Chinese piece goods merchants in Shanghai requested an extention of time for the delivery of goods actually shipped and the cancellation of contracts shipment of which had never been made. Manchester refused to cancel piece-good sorders, and a similar stand was taken by the foreign firms in Tientsin when the Chinese merchants approached them with the request for the cancellation of contracts for goods which have not yet arrived in China. At the time of writing. there is no hope of arriving at an understanding between Chinese and foreign merchants dealing in piece goods, but the situation is really grave.

CHINESE LOANS

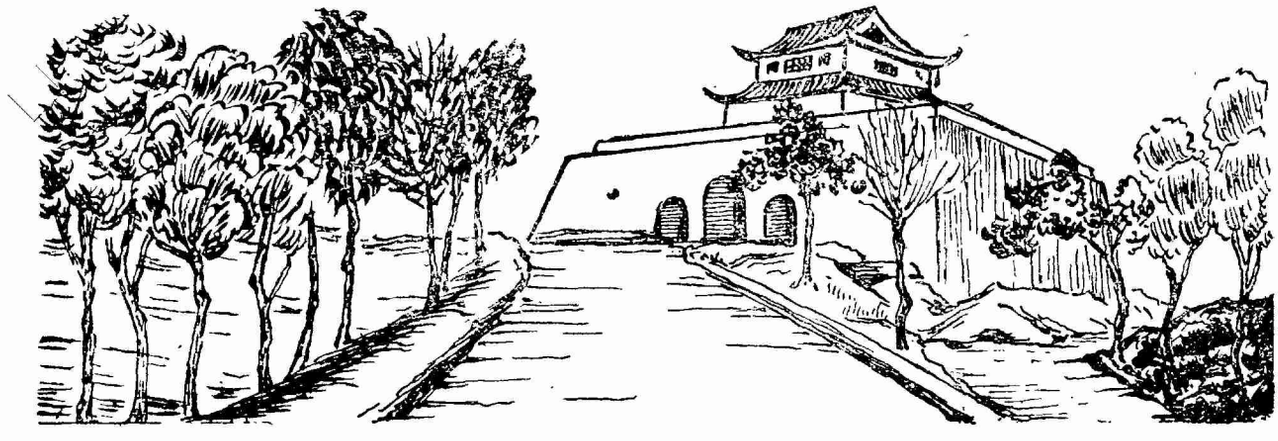
Loans to Peking now will Prolong Civil War in China. ∴ ∴ ∴

Please lend no money
to Kill Our People.

KUO MIN TANG

(the Chinese Nationalist Party)
in Washington, D. C.

The advertisement above is one that is being published by the American branch of the Kuomintang Party in the press of the Eastern United States. A strong propaganda is being carried on by this body against the Consortium and public statements have been made that if the Consortium loans a dollar to China the "Constitutionalists" will repudiate it when they come into power. There is a mystery as to where the finances for the campaign are coming from. The work is under Dr. Sun Yat Sen's representative, Mr. Ma Soo.



America to Give up Exterritorial Rights in Siam?

MR. Norman H. Davis, Acting Secretary of State of the U. S. government on December 16, 1920, signed a treaty of commerce and navigation with Mr. Phya Prabha Karavongse, Minister from Siam at Washington, in which the United States has paved the way for giving up the exterritorial rights which Americans enjoy in their trading and residence in the Siamese Kingdom. The treaty is of great interest to China since it leaves China as the only country in which Americans enjoy this right, (barring certain limited rights which still exist in Egypt) and it also gives some hint as to what America may do on this subject when it comes up in connection with the two republics of the Pacific. The treaty has not yet been ratified by the U. S. Senate, which must be done before it can become legal and binding, but since the present session of Congress ends on March 4, whatever action that body takes will be an accomplished fact before this information becomes public in China.

Since the American-Siamese treaty is now before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, government officials in the State Department may not of course discuss the matter but there is no question but what this action has quite a definite bearing on our relations with China, for all will admit that China has many grounds for demanding similar treatment from the United States and should be able to compile a number of arguments showing that she occupies a much more important position in the general scheme of things than the little Kingdom of Siam.

On December 16 the U. S. State Department issued the following announcement to the press on this subject:

> "The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Norman H. Davis, and the Siamese Minister Mr. Phya Prabha Karavongse, today signed a new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Siam. The new treaty follows in large part the usual lines of treaties of commerce and navigation between the United States and other countries. Full fiscal autonomy is granted Siam and a protocol is annexed to the treaty under which the United States surrenders extra-territorial jurisdiction over American citizens in Siam, reserving the right of evocation for a period of five years from the date on which the treaty comes into force. This action follows proposals made some years ago that extra-territorial jurisdiction be surrendered by the United States, Great Britain and other leading powers. Great Britain, by its treaty with Siam signed in or about 1910, surrendered her extra-territorial rights. Negotiations were renewed with the United States, but the breaking out of the war in 1914 and other causes, brought about a temporary suspension of the negotiations which were not taken up again until 1919, and were concluded today. An exchange of notes was also effected by which the titles to American Missionary property owned in Siam were quieted."

Nothing further than this announcement has appeared, but it is generally understood that the treaty provides for the trial of cases before the legally constituted courts of Siam, but in cases of dissatisfaction with judgments rendered by native courts, Americans may appeal to their own consular or diplomatic judicial authorities. This is to extend a period pending a completion of the codification of the laws of Siam which is proceeding apace. After this has been completed, then Americans naturally will come under Siamese jurisdiction.

It was impossible to induce any one in the State Department to discuss for publication the actual terms of the treaty, but generally it was felt that the arrangement, entered into with Siam provides for the necessary transition period in order that Americans having business relations in Siam may make the necessary adjustments and at the same time Siam will have the same opportunity for getting her legal and judicial machinery in operation. In short she will get a period of training before she assumes complete jurisdiction. The fact that Great Britain had given up her rights in Siam seems to have carried considerable weight in Washington for the reason that British business and interests in Siam and with Siam are far greater than the interests of Siam and America. In short, it does not seem to be generally known here that there were a number of special reasons involved in mining rights and railroad concessions that are reported to have been a strong inducement for Great Britain to give up her rights in Siam while she has shown no indication of giving them up in China or in other parts of the globe.

It is unnecessary for the writer to state that this whole matter is of very great interest and significance to all Americans in China and to China as well. There are very few persons among officialdom in Washington who have any great conception of what exterritoriality means, in fact the statement might be made that there probably are not two dozen officials in Washington who know that foreigners enjoy special rights in China that are not enjoyed by foreigners in other countries. Still another statement may be made to the effect that those officials who do know about it have a decidedly different viewpoint on the subject than Americans living in China. China has moved a long way toward the general abolition of exterritoriality since the outbreak of the European War—who, for instance, in 1914 would have prophesied that three great and powerful

nations would lost their exterritorial rights in China in a half dozen years?

Germany and Austria and Russia, and the new nations are making treaties with China without the exterritorial feature, or at least such is reported. Regardless of what action the American government takes finally in the case of Siam now under discussion, it is inevitable that America and Great Britain will soon move toward similar action toward China. There is no other course, for it is to the larger general interests of both countries that China should be strengthened and the best way to strengthen China is to help her build up sovereignty over her own territory. China at the present time is in no condition to accept this responsibility—the proof exists in Shanghai where Chinese generally prefer to take their cases before foreign judges than before their own inefficient and, in too many cases, corrupt courts. It would seem that the present status of foreigners and Chinese sitting in opposite and hostile camps on this subject is both unwise and unsafe. Both America and Great Britain should move at once toward a policy of cooperation with China to the end that China may by prepared to assume jurisdiction over the foreigners living within her borders when the proper time arrives. There is no telling when some turn of international politics may make it highly advantageous and necessary for both America and Great Britain to give up their jurisdiction over their own nationals living in China. And when that time arrives the attitude of Americans and Britons living in China may not carry much influence in the face of a general world situation confronting the home governments of both nationals. Certainly a wise policy of constructive cooperation of these two nations with China for better things would be safer than the present policy of more or less blind and hostile opposition to a change which must come ultimately.

J. B. P.

Washington, D. C. January 31, 1921.

China and the Republican Administration

BY DON D. PATTERSON

STRUGGLING China has a deep seated interest in the future international policies of the new Republican administration of the United States which came into power with the inauguration of Warren G. Harding as President on Friday, March 4. Just what the general trend of the policies will be no indication has been given but on the outset the people of China have the assurance that the new government will be headed by a former Republican member of the Senate which passed the Shantung Reservation, and a man who was staunch in his support of the issue. China has a further assurance of a sympathetic hearing in the new government by reason of the recently announced cabinet appointments. In the State Department, the new undersecretary, H. P. Fletcher, has spent a number of years in the diplomatic service in China, part of this period occupying the post of Charge d'Affairs of the American Legation at Peking. At the head of the Department of Commerce, stands Herbert Hoover, a man who started his now world famous career as a mining engineer in China, and who is familiar both with the country and its people. As Secretary of the Navy, Edwin Denby is a man who knows the Far Eastern Republic from within. Mr, Denby is a former official of the Chinese Maritime Customs, and a son of the late Charles Denby, former American Minister to China.

Back of this favorable forecast the nation of China has the reassurance of the history of previous Republican administrations, their policies and declarations. American relations with China began more than a century and a quarter ago, in 1784, when the fast sailing clipper, *The Empress of China*, first put in at the port of Canton. American trade grew rapidly until the beginning of the Civil War when the decline came to last until the past ten years. During the administration of Abraham Lincoln, Secretary of State Seward, in referring to the commercial future of America, said: "The Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast regions beyond, will become the chief theater of the world's great hereafter."

The first treaty with China was negotiated in 1844 by Caleb Cushing and constitutes an achievement to which both China and the United States may look to with pride.

Relations between China and the United States grew in a most friendly spirit. Under the Republican administration of President William McKinley, John Hay, as Secretary of State, announced the policy of his country, when China stood guilty before the world as a result of the Boxer Uprising, "to seek a solution that will bring about permanent peace and safety to China, preserve China's territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire."

During the period from 1895 to 1898 China stood in danger of having her territory parceled out among the various powers of the East and West. Russia was sweeping over Siberia, Japan was rising to imperialistic ambitions, and a scramble for concessions resulted in territorial grants to Germany, Russia, France, and Great Britain.

Writing in *Contemporary Politics in the Far East*, Stanley K. Hornbeck, summarizes the situation thus: "Such, then, was the situation in China at the end of 1898. Germany had secured her foothold in Shantung; Russia was ready to make herself at home in Manchuria; France and Great Britain had taken ports, and had agreed to share concessions in the southwest. France had her special interests in Yunnan. Great Britain had asserted her claim to the Yangtse Valley as a sphere of influence and considered the region adjacent to Hongkong another sphere of interest. Japan had earmarked Fukien Province. Italy alone had her demands refused. The United States had asked for nothing, been refused nothing, and had been given nothing."

It was at this juncture, the United States having received an additional interest and responsibility in the Far East, by reason of the Spanish-American War and the acquisition of the Philippine Islands,

that John Hay enunciated his famous doctrine that has become the safeguard of the nation of China against foreign encroachments—the policy of the "open door." By agreement with the nations concerned this doctrine became an accepted international policy in 1900.

In 1907 under another Republican administration, the American share of the Boxer Indemnity was returned to China resulting in the establishment of Tsing Hua College, and the now constant flow of Chinese students to the United States for the purposes of higher education.

The opium reform of China began in 1904 by an investigation by the United States, looking toward a suppression of the consumption of the drug in the Philippines. As a result of this came international agreements which have freed China from the great weight of the opiate as a legitimate traffic.

During the Republican Administration of President Taft, Secretary of State Philander C. Knox attempted to obtain the neutralization of the South Manchuria Railroad believing it to be a sphere of influence for the Japanese in the territory traversed and thereby a menace to the integrity of China and to the Hay Doctrine of the "open door."

It was during this administration also that, at the instance of President Taft and the Department of State, an American financial group was formed for the purpose of obtaining capital for foreign investments and a request was then made to the Three Power Group, to which after much negotiation, they were admitted. This marked the formation of the first consortium, the Four Power Group, which concluded the Currency Loan Agreement in April, 1911. Thus with the aid and assurance of the United States government, American financiers were able to participate along with the other powers in supplying the needs of the Chinese government.

Following the fall of the Empire, Russia and Japan were admitted to the group and in attempting to make loans to the new government, dissession arose between the various members resulting in no actual activity. With the coming into power of the Wilson administration, with William J. Bryan, Secretary of State as the announcement was made to the effect that the Democratic influences considered the activities of the first consortium as infringing upon the administrative independence of China and the American bankers withdrew. The attempt of the Taft government to "give practical effect to the open door policy" having thus failed. American private interests and business, however, continued a friendly progress in China strengthening the position of the "open door" policy of the government and building up the interchange of trade between the two countries. It was this growth, which, following the Peace Conference at Versailles, undoubtedly actuated the American government and State Department in approaching an American banking group and requesting them to form a second International Consortium for the peaceful development of China along constructive industrial and commercial lines. The first consortium having failed, the American bankers undertook the task leading to the formation of the present Consortium.

America's greatest service to the nation of China within the period of the next ten years in all eventualities must come through the Consortium. It is for this reason that China's greatest interest in the inauguration of the Harding administration is—*What will be the attitude taken toward the Consortium?*

All opposition and misinformation to the contrary, in the International Consortium lies China's greatest hope for political and commercial development within the next decade. There is the urgent necessity of direct communications through the country for the purposes of unity and it is without squeeze or graft that the Consortium proposes to advance the funds to construct these means. Direct communications mean an advanced stride forward for political harmony and a more extensive commercial development in the country.

The land tax bugaboo have been proven to be unfounded, there is nothing in the agreement regarding it and we have the assurance of the various parties concerned in the group that they have no intention of letting it become involved in any loans advanced, realizing as they do the intimate relationship of this tax with the people of China. The Consortium has also provided against private loans and has given out a general understanding that projects that demand sums under one million dollars will not be considered. The latter course being taken, undoubtedly, because of the complicated machinery necessary to float any undertaking of the group.

Members of the Consortium groups may make loans of a small nature singly but when these become so frequent or large as to warrant the attention of the entire organization, they will be taken over. Any member not wishing to cooperate in any undertaking of the combined group may stay out and thus prevent any blocking by one objector. The Consortium has declared against administrative loans and against any cuts, graft or squeeze in a most vehement manner.

As neither Great Britain, France or Japan, with all due regard for their willingness and good intentions, are able to float any loans that might be contracted at this time and as the American money market is tight, the Consortium banks will undoubtedly pursue a policy of "watchful waiting" and give China a further opportunity to unify her domestic interests,

The policy of the Harding administration will be of intense interest in its attitude toward the Consortium and its operations for this reason. The international loan group is political in that it was formed at the very direct and urgent suggestion of the American government in order to provide an institution with sufficient capital to assist in the upbuilding of China and in lessening the old spheres of influence. In such form it was recommended to the governments of Great Britain, France and Japan for their cooperation. Their acceptances having been received and the Consortium formed, any enterprise into which the body may enter will necessarily have to have the approval of at least three of the governments.

And so stands the situation between China and the United States on the opening days of the new Republican administration with the Consortium as the greatest potential tie between the two countries for the good of both. The Harding government has expressed itself as being favorable to American commercial development in China by an unofficial sanction of the Federal Incorporation Bill for American companies but it is hoped that the new policies will go further. It is to be desired that the new administration will make every possible effort toward the enforcement and interpretation of the Hay Doctrine as it has been treated in the past by the Republican administrations of McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft. And in so doing the Harding government will do well to give its unqualified support to the aims of the Consortium and to the peaceful development of China in an impartial and businesslike manner, pro-

tecting the territorial integrity of the country through international relations, and keeping the "open door" open.

What America Offers The Chinese Student

BY JULEAN ARNOLD

American Commercial Attache

FOLLOWING the article which appeared in *Millard's Review* of February 12, entitled "The Chinese American-Returned Student," the question may be asked "What does America offer the Chinese student?" It is not the intention of the writer to belittle the advantages which various other countries have to offer to Chinese students but rather to indicate the distinctive features of America as a training school for the Chinese students of today.

Unless the Chinese student who would go abroad to further his education has in mind a definite purpose and that purpose involves the making of himself a still more useful member of his own society because of this training, then it were better that he remained at home. If he is merely in quest of a Western education, he need no longer leave China, for there are educational institutions here which can give him a Western academic training, with the added advantage that he may at the same time qualify in Chinese scholarship and learn to know his own country probably better than will the average Chinese student who supplements his home education with a course in a foreign country. The Chinese student who goes abroad exchanges an opportunity to learn to know China and Chinese better for a chance to understand something of the West. It is this "something" which must be everything to the serious minded Chinese young man or woman. It must be a tangible something, and of sufficient importance to make it worth his while and worth the time and money which it involves. The thinking people of China today generally recognize the fact that their country has much to learn from the West.

Some of the particular advantages which America has to offer to the Chinese student, ambitious to be of real service to his country, are:

1—Geographically, China and America resemble each other to a marked degree. In area the countries are similar. Each a huge central alluvial plain drained by waterways alike in character. The important problems in railways and other communications are strikingly similar. In agriculture, irrigation and drainage the two countries have similar questions to handle. In basic mineral resources, China and America are similarly favored.

2—Politically, the Chinese and American peoples possess ideals favorable to the development of the most advanced democratic institutions, hence have problems on public education which are identical. China looks to the United States for aid and inspiration in the realization of a representative constitutional government.

3—Socially, Chinese and Americans possess many characteristics in common. Class and caste distinctions do not obtain among either. The mutual friendship prevailing between the two peoples makes for agreeable companionship.

4—The American environment encourages initiative and resourcefulness, qualities demanded in the developments of the New China and particularly in the pioneering work to be done in the opening up of China's vast unsettled fertile areas in the north and west, regions comparable with the north and west in America.

5—America being a comparatively newly developed country, her people are not committed to any particular practices, but adjust their ideas and methods to the problems in hand. In this connection, loss of face is a negligible factor, for there is little hesitancy in building or doing a thing over, if by the change, improvements can be made.

6—The United States has become the leading industrial country in the world and organization has probably been developed and applied to a greater degree there than elsewhere. The outstanding need of the New China is organization in all lines of activity, especially in the field of mydern industrial enterprise.

7—The idea of linking collegiate training with actual practical experience in industrial plants and business offices is spreading rapidly throughout the United States, hence the country now offers exceptional opportunities for those who would learn to translate their academic and technical training into action.

8—Of particular significance to Chinese students who would acquire a knowledge of technical and mechanical methods is the fact that in the United States but few restrictions operate against the securing of information along these lines, and but little restraint is placed upon those who would study American institutions and establishments at first hand.

9—Because of the very democratic nature of American society, no stigma attaches to students of all classes engaging in manual labor as part of their education. Sons of millionaires mix with sons of laborers in the work shops, on the farms, in the mines, in offices, and in hospitals, in supplementing their academic and technical courses in collegiate institutions. China of the essay must give way to the China of actiion and the student of the New China needs to learn to use his hands and to respect labor.

10—To the Chinese student, next after his own language, no other language is as valuable as is English which has become recognized as the language of commerce. Furthermore, through English literature, the student of the New China is able to open a treasure house in materials, methods and ideas, which is probably greater and richer in its significance to the present day needs of his country than that of any other language.

11—The Chinese women students will find America the richest field for their supplemental training, because of the very advanced position of women, the facilities accorded women in all lines of activity and the freedom accorded women in taking advantage of the opportunities open to them. The China of the twentieth century will be in a large way what the women of the country make it and no country possesses women of higher potential qualities than does China.

It is not intended to imply by what has been stated that there are all advantages and no disadvantages to the Chinese student who would spend four or five years in America. He may find, generally speaking, what he seeks. If he would be an academic recluse, ample opportunity will present itself. If he would give his leisure time to dissipation there are those in no small numbers who would readily take his money in exchange for the toys he seeks. If he would spend his time in a wholesome environment and with people worth while, it will be his own fault if he does not make desirable connections in this direction. He will also find that America has her problems and many of them and with no

claims to actual perfection in anything. It is because the New China finds herself obliged to grapple with many of the same problems which have engaged the attention of the people of the United States for some decades past, that she has much to learn from America's experiences. It is also true that America can and probably will learn much from China when she comes to know her better. Chinese residents in the United States have an exceptional opportunity to assist the American people better to understand China and its institutions.

The Chinese student proceeding to America should go with definite ideas in mind as to the character of training he seeks and endeavor to ascertain the place and institution which will best fit his needs. It is equally important that conditions in China be such that a man, trained for instance in America to understand the knitting industry, may not after his return to China be put on the job of running a railway. Coming as the Chinese student does from an environment ultra-academic in nature, he should avoid, for the present at least, the more academic of American collegiate institutions. He should be careful not to attach undue importance to collegiate degrees, bearing in mind that they are not ends in themselves but merely indicative of a course of preparation the value of which depends upon the use he makes of them. He should avoid the danger of over-specialization and its narrowing effects. In appreciation of the needs of the development of a civic and community spirit among the Chinese people and the value of organization in this connection, he should systematically devote some of his leisure hours to a first hand study of American civic life, through close contact with such organizations as the chamber of commerce and the community betterment clubs.

Generally speaking, Chinese students in the United States, would do well to matriculate at institutions offering the more practical courses. Pratt Institute, Brooklyn; Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh; Armour Institute, Chicago; Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, and the Case School of Applied Sciences, Cleveland are some of the schools which should not be overlooked in this connection. The University of Cincinnati, College of Engineering and Commerce, combines in its regular curricula, courses in industrial plants and business offices, alternating between the class room and the shop or office. The work of this institution has become so popular with the students of the States, that it has several fold more applicants for admission than its facilities can handle. However, there are still other schools, particularly in some of the important industrial and commercial centers, which provide for a combination of practical work with technical training. Such institutions as these offer the most for the Chinese student of today.

The New China needs men trained to build and operate railways, steamhips, tramways, and industrial plants; install power plants, municipal utilities, sanitation and irrigation and drainage systems; introduce scientific agriculture and afforestation; raise thoroughbred pigs, cattle, and poultry; improve China's fruits, field crops, and textile plants; develop modern banking, business methods and corporate enterprise; open up the country's vast resources in mineral wealth; develop an effective press and a well administered system of local, provincial and national government; perfect a body of civil and criminal law and courts capable of guaranteeing to the people protection in their legitimate pursuits and aspirations; and build up a system of public elementary and vocational instruction designed to afford every boy and girl an opportunity for an education suited to the demands of his environment. There are these and other calls for the young men and young women of China today. Probably no country is so peculiarly well suited, by virtue of its physical characteristics and its social and economic organization, to serve as a school house for the Young China as is America.

The Chinese student would, however, do well to bear in mind that the lessons which he would learn in America must be adapted rather than transplated to the Chinese environment. While attempting to do this, he must not lose sight of the fact that his country possesses a rich culture and has many valuable institutions, the resultant of the five thousand years of its civilization, which should by all means be preserved, utilized and perpetuated.

Peking, February 19, 1921.

Mysteries Surrounding the Fall of Urga

BY S. K. STIERLIN

URGA, the capital city of Outer Mongolia, where lives the Living Buddha, was captured on February 2 by Baron Ungern's invading force composed of 3,000 Russian reactionaries and 100 Japanese artillery officers. The circumstances in which it was occupied were mysterious.

General Chang Chin-hui, who was ordered by the Central government three or four months ago to send reinforcements to strengthen the Chinese garrison in the city, did nothing to obey its wish, and his chief, General Chang Tso-ling, Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, perhaps knew in December that such would be the fate of Urga, and yet took no action to guard against it.

The Urga mystery is heightened when it is learned that Baron Ungern, who effected the capture of the city, is a righthand man and a most faithful follower of Semenoff, the redoubtabe Cossack chief; that Semenoff has been on friendly terms with Chang Tso-ling and that Chang Tso-ling has been entrusted by Peking with the responsibility of preserving peace and order in Urga. One word from Chang Tso-ling, and Semenoff would command Baron Ungern to withdraw in no time and Baron Ungern would obey Semenoff's order implicitly.

Instead of nipping the trouble in the bud, Chang allowed it to develop, and instead of doing the simplest and easiest thing in the circumstances in order to cope with the grave situation that has already arisen, advocated the sending of an expeditionary force; the appointment of Chang Chin-hui to be High Garrison Commissioner of Mongolia; the despatch of Feng Yu-hsiang's Mixed Brigade by Tsao Kun, Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Honan and Shantung, to assist in the campaign; the purchase of a large number of motor trucks for transportation purposes; and the enlisting of military aid of Heilungkiang and Sinkiang.

Preparations for the recapture of Urga are truly being made on a grand scale and in all pomp. The Cabinet at Peking is discussing the question of preparations every day at its meetings, and the President is devoting a part of his attention to it. But what are the reasons for this superb stage setting? Or rather what are the explanations of the Urga mystery? Numerous telegrams exchanged between Peking and Mukden do not give any enlightment on the mystery.

Half a dozen plausible reasons, however, have been given for the strange situation, and they are being widely discussed in diplomatic, journalistic and other quarters at Peking with an animated spirit. Even if one of them should eventually turn out to be authentic, Chang Tso-ling proves himself anew to be a clever man with a complicated and intricate brain, and to be on the alert all the time to seize any opportunity that will give him more power even if it may cost him and his country expensively.

Before explanations of the mystery offered by those who are supposed to be in the know can be appreciated, it seems necessary to give a little background of the situation. About two months ago, Semenoff, hedged in by the Bolshevik force, practically driven into Chinese territory and on the verge of being incapacitated as a Russian political factor, had a mysterious interview with Chang at Mukden, following which a general conference in which some Japanese participated took place. It appears that at the conference Chang pledged support to Semenoff, an arrangement for mutual assistance was completed, and financial support was promised by the Japanese present to put into effect the arrangement.

After the Mukden conference, little of which was known to the public, there was a lull in the Urga situation—the lull of a calm sea preceeding a terrible storm—under the cover of which Semenoff's men were gradually assembled from all directions again and armed with the best modern weapons of Tokio make in the vicinity of Urga. Some of his officers came to Peking to intrigue, amply supplied with yen. Thirty of them are still hanging round in the Chinese Capital, and spreading rumors of the wildest nature. They are, perhaps, acting as a sort of secret service men for their chief and are vitally interested in whatever despatches Chang has sent to Peking, presumably endeavoring to find out whether Chang has lived up to the arrangement of co-operation.

With a little background such as this, explanations of the Urga mystery may become more comprehensible and appear less absurd. One of the explanations is Chang's desire to weaken the influence of Tsao Kun, his strongest rival in the political field. Chang is applying to the government for permission to send Feng Yu-hsiang's troops to Urga for reinforcement. Feng is more or less attached to Tsao and his transfer from Honan to Mongolia would deprive Tsao of one brigade. Both Chang and Tsao are engaged in manoeuvring for a position of advantage.

The attempt of Chang to do away with the remanents of Little Hsu's troops in Urga through the agencies of Russians has been given as another explanation of why Chang let Urga slip out of Chinese control. As early as November 1920, Chen Yi, Chinese Amban in Urga, in a despatch to Chang, requested that more soldiers be sent to rescue the troops then besieged by Russians on three sides. If Chang wanted to prevent the fall of Urga, he had more than enough time to take measures against it. Why then was he indifferent to it?

After the overthrow of Little Hsu in the summer of 1920, many of his followers were still in control of Urga. Nominally they have sworn allegiance to Chang, but in reality they are far from being obedient to him. Chang knew this, and knowing it, might have considered it a way of eliminating them to allow Russians to advance and butcher them. Reports from Urga indicate that many of the Chinese troops doing the garrison duty in Urga were killed in the fight with the Russian reactionaries.

That Chang desires to increase his power and influence in Mongolia has been given as another reason. In Manchuria Chang is all powerful, but he has not yet crystallized his position in Mongolia. Japan is anxious to have a buffer state between herself and the Bolsheviks so that she may be free from their attacks; in the event of necessity, can do battle in an alien territory; and make the border of her own territory as the last defence against a possible Bolshevik invasion. Chang and Japan find in the buffer state proposition a common ground for cooperation.

At first it was reported that the Japanese were making the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia a buffer state and the Japanese militarists were proud of the work. But the buffer state, after all, it was later found, was not of Japanese but of Russian pink. The object for which Japan has maintained troops during the last two and a half years and is still maintaining them, stated the *Kakumin*, has been completely defeated. Having failed in creating a buffer state in Siberia which will obey and allow her to dictate, Japan is now trying to establish one in Chinese territory.

Chang certainly welcomes an extention of his power to Mongolia if Japan is willing to assist. What will he not give to lay a firm foundation in the historical soil for a future Chinese empire with himself at the head of it? Even if the buffer state may be used by Semenoff as basis for operation against the Reds, Japan will have much to say in the administration of it, and the move may cause misunderstanding between China and Siberia, he will be a party to it if it serves his purpose.

In other words, Chang is playing his game, Semenoff has his own game to play and Japan is playing her game. They have apparently arranged the fall of Urga to mark the beginning of their fascinating international game with Japan occupying a predominant position. In the end both Chang and Semenoff will lose out. There is little doubt about such an outcome. But what does it matter? Having been blinded by ambition, Chang is becoming a willing tool in furthering Japan's design. Semenoff has been fooled once before, and declared that Japan should help him to the end, but he becomes only more involved in her intrigue with the possession of tremendous natural resources in Siberia as her objective.

Such being the reported relationship between Chang and Semenoff, between Semenoff and Japan, and between Chang and Japan, there should naturally be an influence working against the acceptance of the offer of the Far Eastern Republic made through M. Yourin, its representative at Peking, to give military assistance in the suppression of Russian reactionaries. Believing that the defeat of the Russian reactionaries in Urga will bring peace and order to Siberia, M. Yourin informed the Chinese government a few weeks ago of the readiness of his government to despatch disciplined troops to Outer Mongolia to cooperate with the Chinese forces and to withdraw them as soon as the disturbance was over and of its undertaking to ask nothing from China for its service. China declined the offer.

The Living Buddha, or Hutuktu, is a mysterious figure in the Urga situation. Before Baron Ungern's force seriously attacked the city, he had escaped Chinese vigiliance and fled. He has now declared independence of the Peking government for the whole of Mongolia, Inner as well as Outer. He

styles himself "The Emperor of Mongolia" and the "Religious King of the Yellow Faith in Mongolia and Tibet," and invites subscriptions by his subjects of funds and foodstuffs to the Mongolian army raised to expel the Chinese troops from their territory. Whose game is he playing? He thinks he is playing his own game. He is laying plans for the establishment of an empire in Mongolia, but it is feared that he is playing the Japanese game. Tokio's master hand has wrought the Urga mystery, and clever as Chang Tso-ling is, he knows little of the Japanese intentions in regard to the new situation, the gravity of which is scarcely surpassable.

Peking, February 26, 1921.

The Motor Industry in China

BY JOHN W. KINGSNORTH

THERE was a day in China, many centuries ago when the imperial rule was at its zenith, the the nation had what was probably the world's model highway system—a system that penetrated into the fartherest reaches of the land for official and military usage. But the national highway system followed closely the decadence of the Empire until today only cart roads and wheelbarrow paths indicate its course and these, for the most part, are in an impassable condition in so far as the motor car is concerned.

It is in the matter of roads that the greatest obstacle is found for the development of the automotive industry in this Far Eastern Republic. The desire for motors has been indicated by the Chinese over a period of ten or more years but its growth has been seriously hampered due to confinement to the ports and larger cities of the interior where passable highways are found. The total mileage of metal surfaced roads in China does not exceed 100 miles.

This condition would be discouraging to the Western manufacturers of motors and motor equipment were it not for the fact that the past two years have brought forth the beginning of what will some day be a nation wide movement for better highways. The movement has been thus far sporadic in its development and the roads that have been built are short in length and, in the majority of cases, widely separated.

Various sources may be credited for the impetus that has brought this about. The first modern road of any importance in the nation was that built by the American Red Cross several years ago from Peking to Tungchow as a measure of aid for the sufferers from a disastrous flood in North China. Other road projects were started and as a result in the vicinity of the capital and Tientsin may be found the majority of the modern road mileage in the country. Shanghai has also been the seat of similar developments, a municipal road built by the authorities of the International Concession, provides a drive near the outskirts of the city. A second road was constructed by the Chinese military authorities, using soldier labor, from Shanghai to Woosung, where the Yangtse River joins the ocean, a distance of eight miles.

More recent projects include the construction of a highway from Tientsin, to Peking the route having already been selected, and the development of roadways in Kwangtung Province, around Canton. Foochow, an ocean port between Shanghai has constructed motor roads within its city limits and a private company is operating a bus line. Nantungchow, known as the model city of the Yangtse Valley, which is practically owned and controlled by Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture, has a road system of thirty or more miles on which motor bus lines are operating. This system is being extended rapidly. Canton has also inaugurated a motor transportation system for passengers.

The famine, which is now running riot in North China, has also provided for the construction of roads. The American Red Cross is building a highway of approximately 100 miles in length in the province of Shantung and other roads are being constructed to make use of the famine labor in several sections of the striken territory. The famine in itself has been a grim object lesson of China's great need for motor transportation. The regions in which the 45,000,000 people are affected is impenetrable except to the most primitive forms of cart and wheelbarrow transportation now used in the country. In many instances food is rotting at railheads with people starving fifty to a hundred miles away due to a lack of transportation. The relief agencies, with the exception of the Red Cross, have failed to recognize the advantage of motor transportation for the present, in their plans for the future, and are not using light trucks when it has been demonstrated that they are practical for the work in many regions. However, the recurrence of such a famine is highly improbable with the road system now under way.

Other road ventures are being organized in various parts of the country under the direction of the merchants and gentry of various cities and districts. It is from these ventures that the motor interests should take their greatest hope. Any organized construction of highways by the Chinese government at Peking is at the present out of the question since that institution is living a hand to mouth existence so far as finances is concerned and has only a dilatory connection with the various provinces, depending largely upon the efficiency of a system of graft. The merchants are the most progressive element in the country and their interest in road building may be taken as a good omen. Much of this development is centering around Shanghai, where it has foreign encouragement.

It has been suggested by foreigners in China that the motor manufacturers, particularly those of the United States, would find a greater field in China if they were able to organize a financial group that would make loans under supervision to the Chinese government for the construction of highways. This plan, however, is hardly feasible at this time due to the formation of the International Consortium, one of whose purposes is to provide foreign money for the construction of railways and highways, and to the present unsettled and corrupt state of the so-called Republic of China. Each province is for the most part a feudal entity, giving allegiance to Peking so long as the funds necessary for the maintenance of a military autocracy in the district are forthcoming. There are two governments, that of Peking and of Canton, and with such a state of affairs a highway loan would probably be a failure.

China's future existence depends largely upon her means of communications and now that the merchants and bankers are becoming alive to the possibilities of their nation it may be expected that they will interest themselves in providing this necessities. And when they do China will be the most fruitful of all foreign markets for the automotive industry of the West. The Chinese will not be

able to offer any domestic competition, for while cheap labor exists, it is unskilled and not easily adapted to complicated manufacturing such as is involved in the making of motor cars.

There is a phase of the road development that has not been touched and that is the possibility of foreign assistance in a moral way. The present motor car distributors have done nothing to encourage the building of roads and all developments have come from the individual initiative of the natives themselves. The dealers seem satisfied with their sales in the treaty ports and with one exception have done little or no pioneering. One firm handling the most popular low priced American car now has a representative in the country districts of Central and North China who is pushing through on almost impassible roads, working on the principle that motor cars will bring good roads, and is selling cars in isolated districts where they are being operated successfully.

The present automotive industry of China centers in the treaty ports of the country. Shanghai has the largest number of distributing and service plants, Hongkong and Tientsin following, and Hankow, Canton, Tsingtau, bringing up the total. There are small hire services in other parts of the country and branch plants of Shanghai interests are opening up in Peking, which has been heretofore been served from Tientsin.

The Shanghai distributing plants are largely American and British, with one or two French concerns in the field. The majority of the standard makes of America, Great Britain, France and Italy, of both motor cars and trucks are represented as well as the leading tires and accessories of all the countries mentioned. For the most part, the Shanghai plants are on a par with those of the larger cities of the United States, including machine work and repairs, tire servicing, and body building. The latter has come to be a large part of the industry in China, due to the inability of many of the bodies imported to stand up under climatic conditions in China and more especially the desire upon the part of the Chinese buyers for distinctive and luxurious equipages. The Shanghai plants serve the Central China territory, although some extend into North China. The Tientsin industry serves North China and Hongkong has the South. The development in the South is the most backward in the country, Canton only being a motor possibility.

The sale of motor cars in China is, like all businesses of an import nature in the country, largely affected by the fluctuation of exchange. During the year of 1919, China imported motorcars, trucks and cycles to the value of $ 6,242,368, 59.6 percent of which came from the United States. For the year of 1920, this total will be materially reduced due to the falling of exchange from the beginning of the year. During the latter part of 1919 one Chinese dollar would buy $1.15 in American currency, while at the present time it takes approximately $2.25 Chinese currency to buy one American dollar. The exchange rate between China and America is continually fluctuating and consequently each shipment of cars from the United States has its price depending upon the rate of the day when the exchange was settled As a result two similar models of the same make may have a price varying from $100 to $500, all due to exchange. There is no way that the dealer in China can set a fixed price for the year as is possible in the United States. This causes a rising and falling demand in the motor market, depending upon the relation of Chinese currency to the American dollar, or to the currency of the country from which the car is imported. Nothing can be done to remedy this until a reformation is effected in the currency system of China, which will be some years in coming.

An attempt to stabilize the industry in Shanghai is being made by the organization of a dealers association for general protection and the advancement of motors. This association will take up also the matter of roads and is launching a plan for the establishment of an annual motor show next fall. The show will be the first in the Far East, that is, in the section east of India.

The motor population of China is difficult to estimate due to a lack of registration in some sections of the country. Shanghai has the largest with approximately 3,000 cars and a hundred or more trucks and motorcycles. Tientsin has approximately 500 to 700 cars and Peking a like number. Canton has only a few and a hundred or so are scattered around through the various sections. Tsingtau has probably a hundred and Hankow approximately 300. Hongkong, being British, cannot be included in any estimate of China proper. A number of cars are centered at Kalgan on the Gobi Desert of Mongolia, where, under government supervision, a motor line is operated between that point and Urga, the capital of the province, halfway to the Russian border. A recent order will place fifty-seven Fiat trucks in this service within a short time. The Kalgan to Urga trip over the desert takes four days and the round trip costs $300, Chinese currency.

American makes predominate the motor field due to the close proximity of the country, the more favorable prices, and the activities of the manufaturers in the export field. Even with England recovered from the strain of the war period she is paying little or no attention to China from an automotive standpoint and most makers will deliver only a half dozen or so cars during the year. France is giving all of the attention to the field she can and Italy is following her example. However, the American manufacturers have the advantage of being firmly established on the ground and of having factory representatives in the field approximately twice each year. A number of the large motor manufacturers of the United States have direct representatives who are permanently established in the field to assist the distributors and to organize their services. As a result even the larger British firms handle a majority of American makes.

There is one disadvantage in the field at present and that is that most of the distributors in China represent too many makes to be able to concentrate upon a few and push them. There are two notable exceptions in Shanghai and these, having only a few American makes, have the lion's share of the business due to their ability to push these makes and to pioneer in the territory assigned.

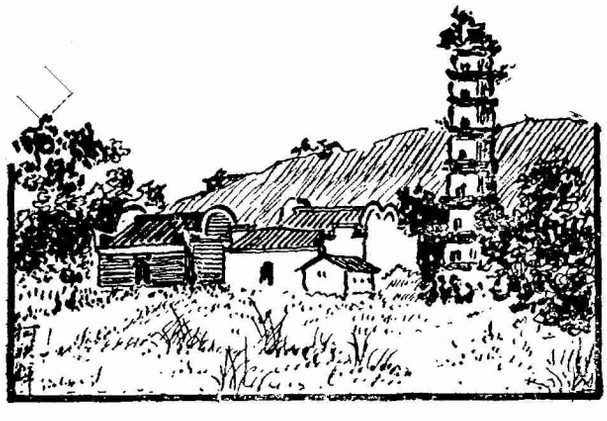
Motor trucks are coming in for their part of recognition and when the day comes that China has a semblance of a highway system, trucks are going to be more important in the country than railway trains. Trucks are already in daily operation in Manchuria, Mongolia, in Kiangsu province, in the city of Foochow, and elsewhere. The truck population of Shanghai is growing rapidly and the city is supporting one public truck transportation line with a fleet of approximately twenty-five. A majority of the larger Chinese manufacturing plants are using trucks, as are the Chinese and foreign department and other stores. As Shanghai is the most important

shipping port of China, the trucks are playing a large part in the movement of cargo—a part that will increase rapidly.

The Chinese have taken up the motor car rapidly and the wealthier classes are never without them. They fill the inherent craving for display and osentation as well as that of a utility. The limousine because of its luxuriousness is the most popular, and the fittings of many have given them the nickname among the foreign population of "rolling boudoirs." This type is painted a brilliant red or yellow, or perhaps a blue, pink or purple. The fittings inside are of the same color, generally in brocaded Chinese silk, and the equipment consists of silk tasseled curtains on the windows and doors, draped back, and Chinese vanity cases on the rear of the back seat, containing a full line of cosmetics, a cigarette case, matches, a mirror, and other luxuries. The younger generation have taken to vivid colored sport roadsters and all young or old are addicted to speed. The Chinese chauffeur has no nerves, no conscience, and the pedestrian moves slowly with the habit of centuries in only dodging wheelbarrows, carts and ricshas, resulting in a rather large toll of daily accidents in the cities where motor cars are most numerous. Traffic problems are Chinese puzzles, figuratively and literally.

There is a great future ahead of the automotive industry in China but it is a prospect that will take years in the realization. At the present moment, China is in the throes of a business depression that is more gloomy than that of the United States for the reason that she has no organized bank system to tide her through, no organized system of business communications, and her markets are largely dependent upon foreign sources. The next year or so will be slim ones for foreign business in China and the automotive industry will suffer a trifle more even than the others concerned. Rising exchange will come only when exports begin to move—there is at present a dead calm in the export market—and that movement will only result when demand revives in the United States, Great Britain and, to a lesser degree, Europe.

China should be cultivated by American motor manufacturers, encouraged to build roads, and kept closely in hand. When the road development does come, China will offer one of—if not the greatest—largest export motor markets of the world. She has 400,000,000 in population and while that population is for the most part possessed of only a scant buying power, if there was only one in every 400 who could buy a motor car every three to five years it would tax the capacity of the manufacturers of the United States and other countries to fill the demand.



16-016

Who's Who in China

General Chang Chin-hui

(張景惠)

General Chang Chin-hui is Commander-in-Chief of the troops despatched to Mongolia for the recapture of Urga. He is one of the right-hand men of General Chang Tsao-ling, Inspector-General of Manchuria.

Born at Tanan, Fengtien, General Chang lived an adventurous life in his youth, and participated in many local fights in all of which he showed his bravery. Together with General Chang Tso-ling, he joined the government troops as an enlisted man.

While serving in the Manchurian army, he learned the rudiments of education in a military lecture school, studied Chinese classics for the first time, and was taught military strategy and tactics.

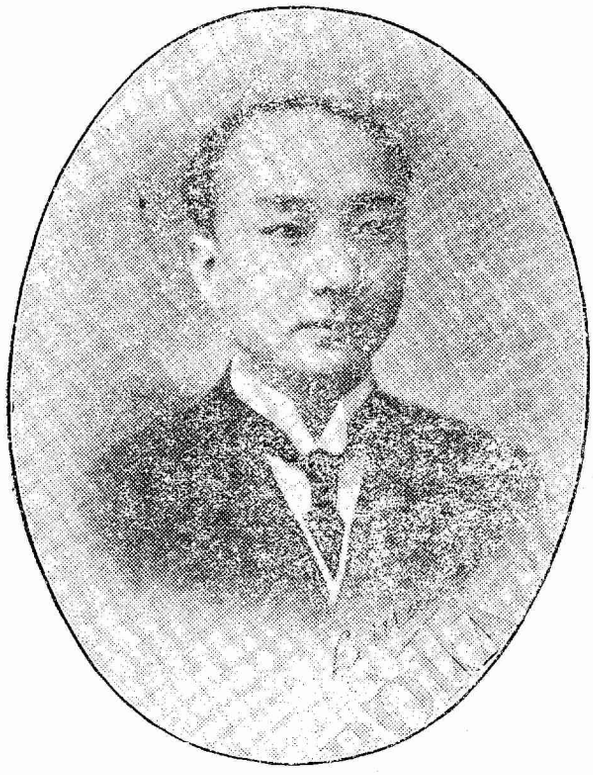
He was gradually promoted from one military rank to another. He was commander of the 105th Regiment of the 27th Division, and later became commander of the 28th Cavalry regiment. Shortly afterwards he was transferred to the command of the 27th Cavalry regiment. In the first few years of the Republic, the decorations awarded to him by the government included the Third Class Wen Hu, the Third Class Chia Ho and the Fourth Class Pao Kwang Chia Ho.

In December 1917, he was promoted to be the commander of the Fifty-third Brigade of the Twenty-seven the Division.

In 1919 he was promoted to be the commander of the Twenty-seventh Division. In the summer of 1920, he commanded all of the Manchurian troops inside Shanhaikwan in the fight against the Anfu Club. After the termination of the civil trouble, he

was appointed by the Central government the Lieutenant-General of Charhar.

In November 1920, there was a sign of disturbance in Mongolia, and the reactionary Russians and Mongols worked for the cessation of Mongolia from China. Chen Yi was appointed High Commissioner to Urga, and he was afraid to proceed to his post without soldiers. He was promised troops and General Chang Chin-hui was subsequently appointed the Commander-in-Chief for the preservation of order in Urga. Chen Yi took over his office and General Chang did not treat his new post seriously and paid little attention to the urgent situation in that part of the country until Urga had fallen into the hands of the enemy. It is possible that General Chang may be appointed High Garrison Commissioner of Mongolia. This question is now under discussion between Peking and Mukden.



Li Mau-chi
(李茂之)

Li Mau-chi, who is thirty-nine years old, is a native born Cantonese. His father was familiarly known in the commercial circles of Hongkong as "Millionaire Lee." Mr. Li was educated in private schools, specializing in Chinese literature, and later received an English education in Hongkong.

After the revolution of 1911, Mr. Li was appointed councillor to the Military Governor of Kwangtung. In 1912 he was given the post of secretary of the "White House" at Nanking. Upon the formation of the Parliament, he was elected as a senator from the province of Kwangtung.

When the Parliament was dissolved, Mr. Li went to Shanghai where he cooperated with ex-Premier Tong Shao-yi in the formation of the Gold Star Life Insurance Company, being a director of this company at present. The old Parliament having resumed its functions in 1916, Mr. Li returned to Peking, and took his seat in the Senate. In 1917 he returned to his home city of Canton and helped to establish the military government there and to call the extraordinary parliament. During the years of 1918 and 1919 he served as salt commissioner for Kwangtung and Kwangsi provinces.

When General Chen Chung-ming re-entered Canton in 1920, Mr. Li was appointed Special Commissioner of Finance, also taking charge of the Kwangtung Treasury, holding this position until November.

Mr. Li is the founder of the Public Library of Canton and is also the chief auditor of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

Federal Incorporation and China Trade

(New York Journal of Commerce)

We hear a good deal about the immense opportunities and special advantages offered for American trade in China, but very little about the drawbacks which are checking its growth and threatening its very existence. Briefly expressed, the situation is this: Americans have the good will of the Chinese and, other things being equal, American and Chinese merchants will get together to build up trade between the two countries. Chinese merchants, however, will not join with American enterprise under American law if the joint business is going to be taxed under the American income and excess profits tax laws, thereby claiming for the United States Treasury a return on profits made exclusively in China. The Chinese merchant finds that he can do better than this by putting his money in with his British or French or Japanese friends, who operate in China free from the burdens of their national taxation.

Even with the necessity of accepting for joint industrial undertakings for machinery instead of the American product, which he prefers, the financial advantages are too great to be disregarded. China possesses no adequate laws for the control of Chinese corporations. It is therefore customary in the building of industrial plants in China for Chinese capital to join with foreign capital under some foreign corporation law. In the British laws, under which Chinese co-operate so largely with British merchants in such enterprises, a strict control is exercised over the auditing of accounts, the regulation of capital investment and the responsibility of management. No such development, which has had extremely profitable results, is possible in any cooperation between Chinese and American merchants, to the manifest injury not only of American commerce but of American industry and American shipping as well. China is on the verge of a great industrial development, and with laws framed to meet competition on an equal basis our people can undoubtedly secure a very liberal share in the trade possibilities of the immediate future.

It is the purpose of House Bill 7204 to free American trade from a handicap that bids fair to cripple it. All American companies now operating in China under American protection are organized under the laws of some one of our forty-eight States, in some instances under the laws of Alaska or the Philippines. Under these State charters the control of corporations operating outside of local jurisdiction is extremely lax. Such laws are neither framed nor designed to meet trade conditions extisting in countries like China, where we enjoy extraterritorial privileges. It would be difficult to

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place too high a value on Chinese friendship for America as a business asset. But however much the Chinese capitalist may desire to cooperate with us in business, he does not understand the intricacies of our State corporation laws. When he wants to invest money with his American business friends he prefers to do it in an American company. He views with some suspicion any proposition for working under the laws of, say, Oklahoma, Texas or Delaware. A similar want of confidence in American companies operating in China under all sorts of State charters is also strongly reflected in the attitude of bankers in China toward such companies The credit facilities that are thus impeded belong to the very essence of trade in China. The largest banking institutions operating in the Far East are British, and the American business community, in Shanghai or elsewhere, has no complaint to make on the score of invidious distinctions being drawn by these institutions. With the advent, however, of a great many new American firms during recent years these old established banking institutions have found much to excite their distrust in the charters and methods of accounting and capitalization adopted by firms working under our State laws. Rather than become involved in complications in regard to which leading lawyers were frequently unable to advise them, the banks have simply in cases of doubt curtailed credits.

The income tax exemption of the proposed act applies merely to the corporations organized under it, and its primary purpose is to enable the American merchant to develop trade in China on a footing of equality with its British, French and Japanese competitors. While among ourselves the income tax is not a burden which handicaps any single interest, in China it is the American merchant who alone is taxed by his native land. The exemption is not sought by the American merchant in China to escape a personal liability from income tax payable on income derived in the form of dividends from business enterprise. The American merchant would still be liable to pay a tax on the income he earns in China, but American corporations would be free from income and excess profits taxes, so that they might attract Chinese capital to co-operate with American capital in the development of joint Chinese-American enterprise. The House Judiciary Committee and the House Committee on Ways and Means, both of which have to act on what is known as the Dyer bill, have already given careful consideration to the arguments in its favor submitted by Mr. C. L. Seitz, a special delegate representing the American Chamber of Commerce of China and the American Association of China. Local commercial bodies have also petitioned in favor of the bill, and even at this late hour of the session the pressing necessity for its enactment may secure its passage in both Houses. It is said that the New York delegation in the House, while not antagonistic to the bill, fail to show the amount of interest which a measure of vital importance to the trade and shipping of this port imperatively demands from them. Under such circumstances a direct appeal from New York business men who are interested in this legislation would seem to be urgently demanded.

Canard of America-Japan War

From "The Asian Review" (Japanese)

Some of the London papers are now busy disclaiming any obligation on the part of Great Britain to come to the aid of Japan, in case of war between America and Japan. One paper says that there is no need to emphasize the point that British sympathy will be wholly "with our cousins across the Atlantic" with whom "we have ties of blood and undying war comradeship." Those who are well-acquainted with the present trend of public opinion in the United States will not be surprised at the sudden manifestation of love by the British people for their American cousins. The reason for such an attitude of England towards America is not far to seek.

During the last few years the Wilson administration was very cleverly exploited by Great Britain for the furtherance of her imperialistic designs. The recent victory of the Rupublican party is an expression of the resentment of the public against the policy of the present administration, which played a second fiddle to Great Britain. It equally demonstrates that the American people are not going to allow the policy of their country to be dictated to by a foreign power. An opinion is gaining ground there that in view of the increasingly aggressive attitude of England, a situation may arise in future which may compel America to draw the sword again for the liberation of humanity from the yoke of another Imperialism.

The jingoes of Great Britain are at their wit's end at such an unexpected turn of events. They are exerting their utmost to placate the Americans and thereby keep their path of further aggrandisement smooth. This is the reason that has led them to invent the bogey of America-Japan war and then curry favour with the Americans by telling them that in such a war the British sympathy will be wholly with their American cousins. The majority of the public of both countries are well aware of the past career of John Bull. They also know how the British imperialists are making strenuous efforts to spend America against Japan so that England may have the undisputed control of the world. They are therefore not likely to be taken in by such mischievous pro-

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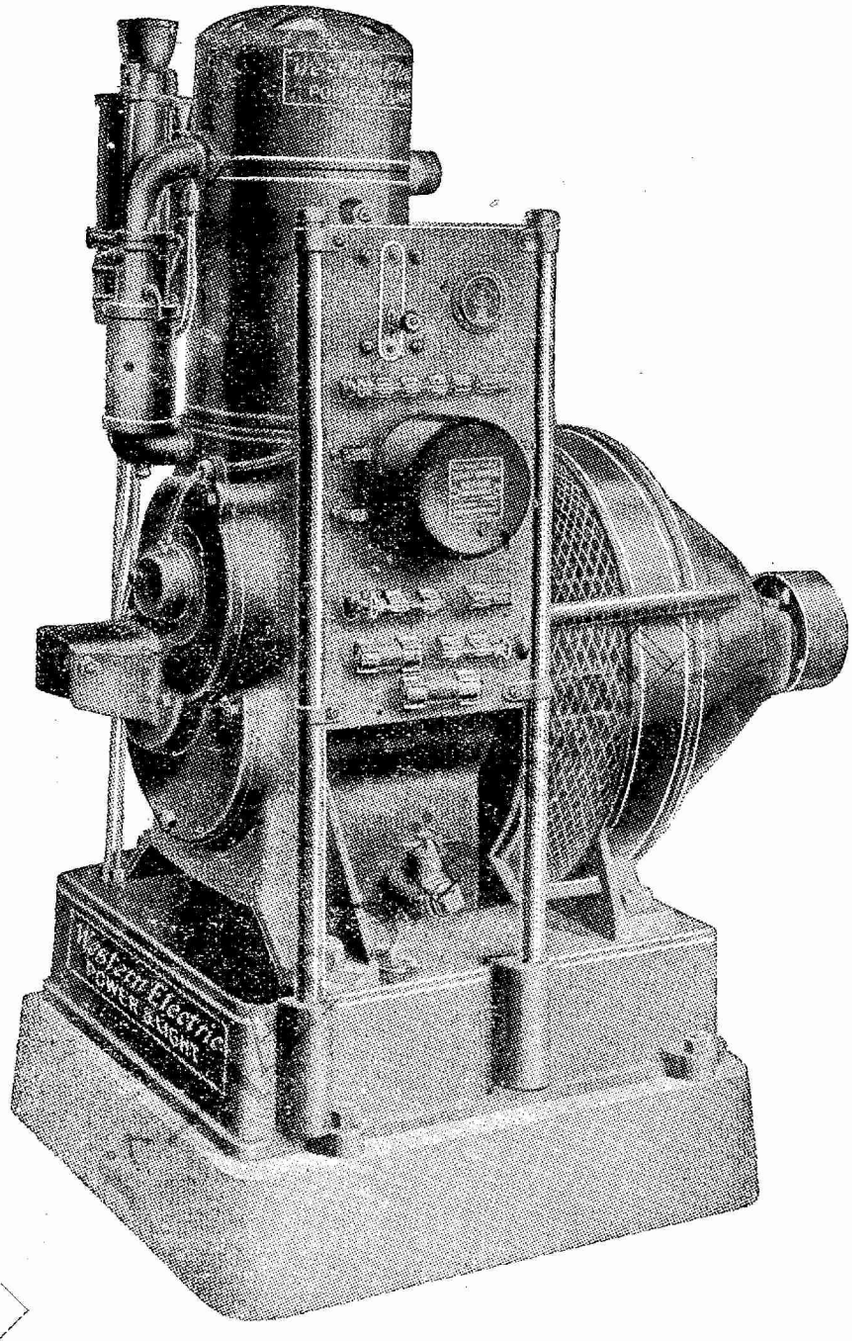

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paganda. The British jingoes should know that it is too late in the day for the success of such sordid tactics, and that no amount of manifestation of affection and the invention of canards will avail. If Great Britain pursues her time-honoured policy of aggression in future too, an Anglo-American war is a certainty; and in such a war Japan's moral sympathy will be with the United States, because she can never forget the numerous services rendered by America during her period of infancy and because she firmly believes that America has already contributed much to and will do so in future too for, the uplift of humanity. Undoubtedly she has her faults and defects, but these, when compared with those of the European nations who are guilty of monstrous outrages upon the majority of human beings, pale into insignificance.

The Question of Mongolian Autonomy

From the "Shen Chow Jih Pao" (Chinese)

It is reported that the Living Buddha has circularized the Mongolian tribes that Mongolia should have autonomy on the principle of racial self-determination and Warlord Chang Tso-lin is said to have declared himself in favor of this principle. The claim of the Mongolians is liable to be misinterpreted and misunderstood unless it be studied in the light of hard facts connected with the actual circumstances of the Mongolian situation. The Chinese Republic is formed by the unification of five races including the Mongolians and they are entitled to all privileges enjoyed by the citizens of China proper. Moreover, it is known that the terms of favored treatment granted to the Mongolian princes placed them practically in a particularly advantageous position. Racial self-determination as the basis of autonomy is a position to be defended in the case of a people which has been subjected to the oppressive influence of a stronger race that exploits another race which happens to be weaker. This is assuredly not the case with Mongolia. The stand taken by the Living Buddha is indefensible on the ground that racial self-determination implies a common policy decided upon by a whole race. The vast majority of the Mongolians are well content with the fact that Mongolia forms a part of the Chinese Republic and even among the Mongolian princes many can be found who are loyal to the Republic. The Living Buddha being a weak-minded person has been leaving the exercise of the administrative powers in the hands of the Female Buddha and when he previously declared autonomy and later cancelled it, it was known that he did not act of his own free-will. To-day particularly his declarations have to be accepted with great reserve because he is in the hands of the Russians who will certainly take advantage of his weakness to make him a scapegoat to further their ulterior designs.

A third consideration no less important than the foregoing two is that self-determination and self-government are distinct issues which must not be confused with each other. Self-government does not imply secession but is conducted in due harmony with the laws of the nation.

Financial Reorganization

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

In view of the financial embarrassments to which the Central government is subject, it is high time that the financial system should be completely overhauled and the proposed measures to deal with the reorganization of the domestic loans serve only as a partial solution of the whole problem. At present

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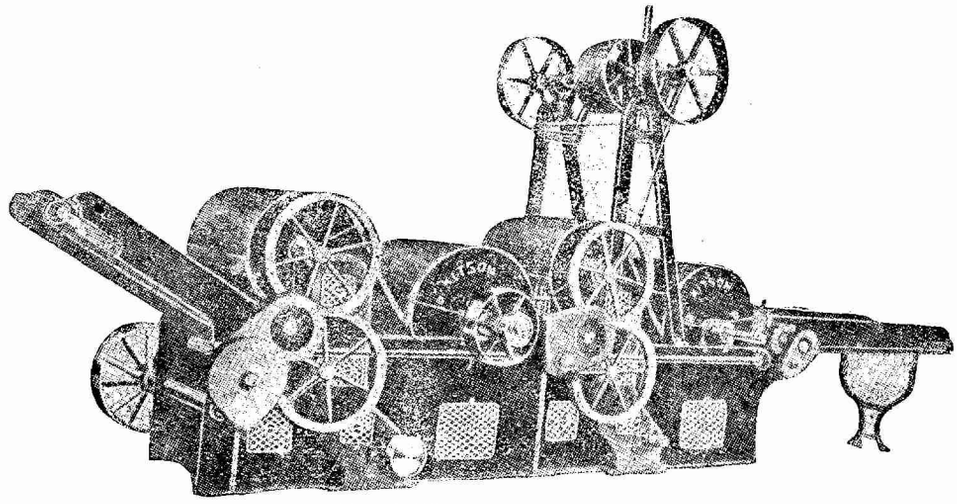

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doubts are entertained as to the ability of the Finance Ministry to carry out even this phase of financial readjustment.

There are many ways of saving the financial situation, and the curtailment of administrative expenses is far from being the main item of economy, which is no other than the reduction of military appropriations, the ratio between the two being 10 to 1. To make possible the adoption of practical measures to cut down the expenses of the army, it will be advisable to invite the influential military officers in the provinces to a conference to be held at Peking and at the conference the Minister of Finance should, without any ceremony, make a frank exposition of the financial straits in which the government finds itself and points out to the militarists that unless they give a hand in the vital problem of financial reorganization, it will be impossible to ward off the scourge of pauperism which is staring the government in the face, and that in the interest of their own welfare, they should not go on blindly keeping excessive troops. Whether such a heart-to-heart talk will serve to arouse the conscience of the militarists remains to be seen.

Present Day Tendencies in American Education

Dr. W. W. Bartlett principal of the Shanghai American School, discussed the present day tendencies in American education before the members of the American Woman's Club at their regular meeting at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon March 1. A summary of his talk follows:

The United States of America has made greater strides and more advances along the educational lines, than any other nation in breaking away from the traditional lines while indigenous education of Oriental peoples has been built almost entirely on tradition. Among the white races on the other hand, education has always tended to break away from tradition and to base itself on the practical needs of the race. Mr. Bartlett said that American education of today tends toward the practical in almost every phase and towards the practical in its content. The schools of today from the kindergarten to the college have suited the curriculum to the child instead of suiting the child to the curriculum and one upon entering school is now able to select that group of studies which appeals to him most and is best suited to his or her needs. In the early days or some twenty-five years ago the course of study was mapped out for every child and he was forced to study the chosen subjects, whether they were best adapted to his particular needs or not, but today a wide variety is placed at his disposal.

A step in making the curriculum practical in its content is shown by the work of the night school of the Y. M. C. A., here in Shanghai. Some of the following subjects are taught: advertising, salesmanship, window trimming, sign painting, salesmanagement, business correspondence, mail order business, advertisement writing, business interviewing, selling and soliciting conversation, automobiling, book-keep-

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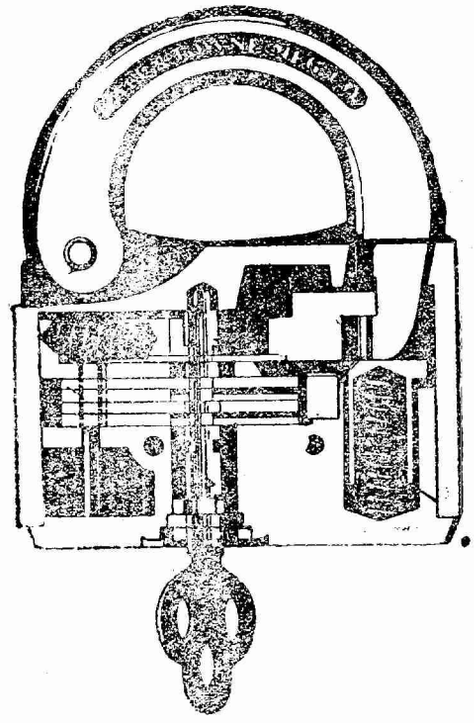

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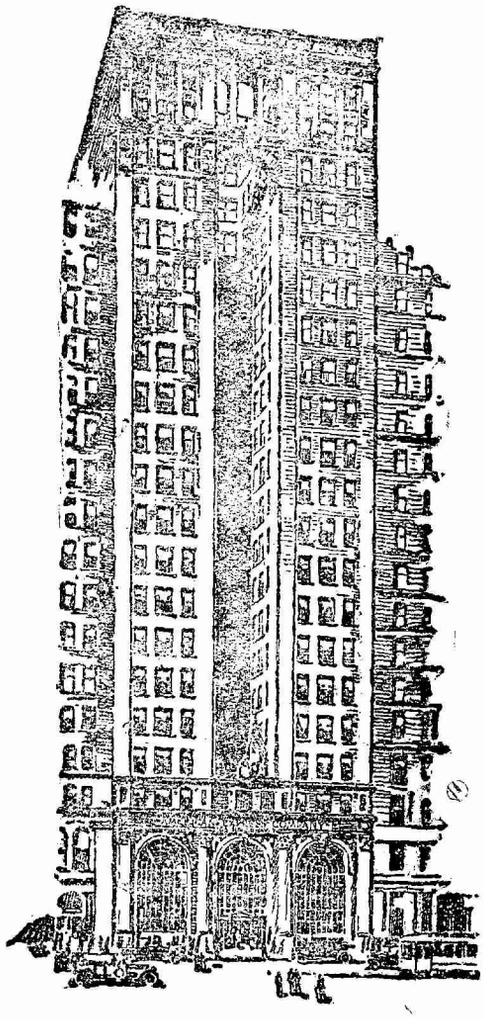

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ing, English for foreigners, importing business, and various others. Another step showing the practical side are the practical movements springing up all over the country. Boys in Los Bagos, New Mexico, have built their own manual training school, not only receiving invaluable experience, but actually saving the city about $5,000. Various clubs and homes for girls have been entirely managed by the girls themselves, from the keeping in order of the home to the buying and entire management. Several places boys conduct saving banks and run cooperative stores for the students.

American education is progressing toward the practical in its method. Today the schools are trying to train their pupils so they will be able to blaze new trails, in former days we used to try and develop followers but today we are trying to develop leaders. Responsibility is being developed by giving it and not by carrying it ourselves, we must teach the children to think for themselves and not shield them from the "hard knocks."

There is a long list of movements within the educational realm today. A movement for part time schools for continuation schools, vocational guidance, junior high schools,wider use of school plants, and an introduction for the teaching of thrift. Many advances are being made along the lines of measurements and physcology tests, the consolidation of rural schools, and physical training and the teaching of health and sanitation and sex hygiene.

Mr. Bartlett also remarked that while many advances have been made along the practical educational in many places we have been losing in spiritual content. The practibility in education determines the tools our future men and women will be equipped with. The spiritual content of education will determine whether they will conduct themselves as to be a menace to human life or a helper. Other valuable information was given in Mr. Bartlett's paper.

With The American Woman's Club

A meeting of the Mother's Department of the American Woman's Club was held on Wednesday morning, March 2, at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai. Mrs. W. W. Peter read a paper on "Habit-forming and Habit-breaking," and Mrs. C. H. Robertson reviewed Mumford's book on "The Dawn of Character." The paper given by Mrs. Peter is a very important and tremendously interesting topic and has much weight on the forming of character of children. Several requests have been made to the members of the Mother's Department to repeat the programs already given but due to a full program arranged for the year it will be impossible for any to be repeated.

* * * *

Mrs. W. H. Lunt, who is planning on leaving for America at an early date, tendered her resignation as chairman of the Social Department at a meeting of the department last week at the Carlton Cafe. Mrs. Jackson Drummond was elected to fill the vacancy and the following people were elected to serve in other capacities: Mrs. V. G. Lyman, first vice-chairman; Mrs. C. Wentworth, secretary; Mrs. R. H. Hudson, assistant secretary and Mrs. James McBeth, publicity director.

* * * *

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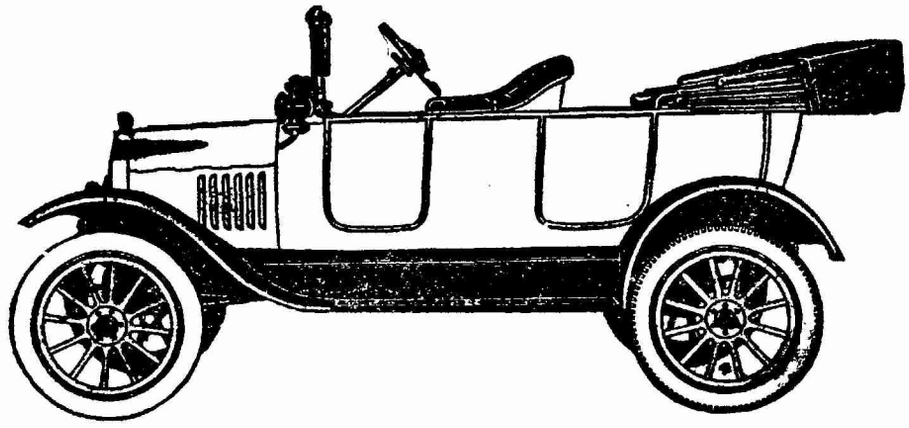

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Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier and Mrs. N. Lurton were at home on Thursday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. Lobingier, 12 Whangpoo Road, from 4:30 to 7 o'clock, in honor of Mrs. W. H. Lunt, a prominent member of the American Woman's Club, who is leaving for America shortly on home leave, accompanied by Captain W. H. Lunt.

* * * *

The National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. will be at home to their friends on Tuesday afternoon, March 8, from 4 to 6 o'clock, in honor of Miss Florence M. Brown hostess secretary to the Y.W.C.A. at 61 Range Road, Shanghai.

* * * *

A business meeting of the Social Service Department of the club was held on Thursday morning, at the home of Mrs. C. E. Crane, 68 Avenue Dubail, at 10:30 a.m.

* * * *

A meeting of the Literary Department will be held at the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai, on Friday, March 11, at 4:30 p.m. when Mrs. Beaman will give paper on "Temples of Sacred Mt. Omei," and show samples of Szechuan tapestries and embroideries and Thibetan jewelery.

A Standard Dress for School Children

Before a large gathering of school children mothers and friends of the Shanghai American School, 172 N. Szechuen Road, Shanghai, last week, the adoption of a standard dress was discussed by Mrs. W. W. Peter. Mrs. Peter's paper was illustrated by Mrs. McLaughlin with the help of some of the school girls. Model dresses and middies were worn by some of the students.

In order to bring out various points in the paper two striking models were worn by two of the girls. The attention given to special styles should be observed by women of different height and weight. A tall girl was dressed in a style which seemed to increase her height and a stout girl showed how it is necessary to have long lines instead of ones emphasizing ones shortness and weight, Mrs. McLaughlin also gave some valuable information about where to buy the best shoes, cloth for wearing apparel, etc., here in Shanghai. Examples had been loaned by various stores and there were other exhibits on display. Many attractive made clothes were shown and the history of each was read.

A set of ten poster charts showing proper shoes for girls attracted a great deal of attention. These were loaned by the Y. W. C. A. The advisability of a regulation school costume was discussed but no decision reached. Teachers and mothers favored this idea strongly.

Road-Making Schemes

The Executive Committee of the Good Roads Committee of the Pan-Pacific Association met last week and adopted several new plans for lines of development and discussed the reports made by the chairmen of certain committees. Sidney Powell, who has recently been asked to act as chairman of the

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THE SAFE-CABINET was the first safe to be granted a label by the Underwriters' Laboratories, and now bears their highest labels—Class "A" and Class "B," signifying ability to resist terrific and continuous heat for 4 hours and 2 hours respectively.

Class A

Safes bearing Class A labels are effective in withstanding severe fire (reaching 2,000 degrees F.) for at least *four hours* before interior temperature reaches 300 degrees F., and in withstanding while in highly heated condition, impact due to falling 30 feet in the clear.

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Safes bearing Class C labels are effective in withstanding severe fire (reaching 1,700 degrees F.) for at least *one hour* before interior temperature reaches 300 degrees F., and in withstanding while in highly heated condition, impact due to falling 30 feet in the clear.

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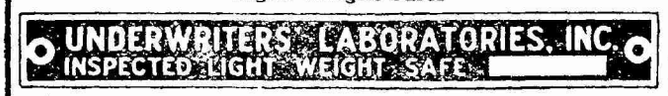

Safes bearing Light-Weight Safe labels are effective in withstanding severe fire (reaching 1,700 degrees F.) for at least *one hour* before interior temperature reaches 300 degree F., and in withstanding while in highly heated condition, impact due to falling 30 feet in the clear.

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survey oommittee, had already accepted office and started work. He submitted a plan of a road to go from Shanghai to Wusih, to Ishing, to Hangchow, to Kashing, and back to Shanghai, thus going round and very nearly touching the Taihu Lake and passing near Mokanshan, making a total distance from and returning to Shanghai of approximately 260 miles. The road, it was pointed out, would be more easily built on account of its proximity to the hills which are a source of material for road building. It would bring Hangchow within five hours of Shanghai by motor car, while the trip round the lake could easily be made in two days. Mr. Powell has returned recently from Nantungchow where he has been acting as consulting engineer for improvements, and, in particular, for several roads which have been built extending out of that city. The plan of the road around the Taihu Lake is tentative.

Yung Chung-ching, a wealthy flour merchant from Wusih was present at the meeting and invited the Executive Committee to visit Wusih on March 9, and view some of the roads which have been built there recently. Dr. P. W. Kuo, of Nanking, was also present. R. C. Patterson, Jr., of the Dupont Company, was elected a new member of the Committee. Dr. C. T. Wang suggested a plan for a big meeting to be held in the near future of representative men from all over China to discuss road making.

Dr. Houghton, Heads Peking Medical College

Dr. Henry S. Houghton, M.D., Johns Hopkins, 1905, who was formerly dean of the Harvard Medical School of China and has recently been in Peking as a representative of the China Medical Board for the supervision of the construction of the Peking Union Medical College, has been appointed director of the college, succeeding Dr. Franklin C. McLean, professor of medicine, who has hitherto held the directorship with the professorship of medicine. The trustees of the college felt at the beginning that it was desirable that the directorship should be held by the head of one of the scientific departments, but as the school and hospital approached completion and several classes were already under instruction in the premedical school and in the school proper, it became evident that the administrative duties of the directorship were too onerous to be carried by one of the scientific staff, who was, at the same time, responsible for the direction of an important teaching department. As Doctor McLean was unwilling to give up his scientific work, he asked that he be relieved of the directorship in order to devote himself entirely to his duties in the department of medicine. As Doctor Houghton has been for some time acting director of the college in the absence of Doctor McLean and has had large experience in China, his selection for the post of permanent director is a very happy one. In the past, Doctor Houghton has made tropical medicine his specialty, with special reference to parasitology, and his work in this field has made him known to the leading parasitologists in Great Britain and the United States. He is at present absent from Peking on a short visit to the United States in the interest of the college, but is expected to return about the end of March.

The new buildings of the college are now approaching completion, and it is expected that the

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main group will be completed by May 1, 1921. Already the laboratories in which most of the work of the first two years is conducted, namely, the anatomy, chemistry, physiology, and pathology buildings, are occupied by the scientific staff, and two classes are now under instruction. The administration building, nurses home, and power house are also in use. The latest building to be turned over to the college is the pavilion for private patients, which was opened on February 1. Patients are now being received on one floor of this building.

The registration in the college is at present as follows: Thirteen students in the medical school, 2 in the training school for nurses, and 59 in the premedical school.

In addition to the undergraduate students, a number of doctors, both Chinese and foreign, are taking graduate work in the college. During the holidays following the Chinese New Year, Dr. H. J. Howard has been conducting, with the assistance of Dr. T. M. Li and Miss J. D. Gordan, an intensive course of one month in ophthalmology, which is being attended by 4 foreign and 4 Chinese doctors. Special attention also is being given to instruction of internes in the hospital. During the summer, Dr. P. C. Hodges, the roentgenologist of the college, will give a special course in x-ray work, with demonstration of equipment which can be economically set up and operated in small hospitals. A number of doctors have already signified their intention of taking this course. It is hoped to give considerable attention to graduate instruction by means of which many physicians, who have graduated from other schools in China or abroad, will be able to prepare themselves for special services in other institutions. For Chinese and missionary doctors a limited number of fellowships are provided in Peking, which cover the cost of board and lodging at Peking, in addition to free tuition.

Opening of Port of Woosung—Hon. Chang Chien's Address

A copy of the address of Chang Chien, China's famous industrial promoter, at the inauguration ceremony of the Woosung Port Development Administration, on February 12, has been received. Mr. Chang spoke briefly how he was interested in industrial development, and had retired from public life to devote his time and attention to the development of a rural community. With the end of the European struggle, China has become the center of a commercial struggle, and Shanghai due to its convenient location, has supreme importance in such a conflict. The municipality has been forced to find means to accommodate the congested population and Woosung, being contiguous to Shanghai, offers a solution, of this problem and the development of this port becomes one of the most important problems of the day. The opening of the Woosung port in 1898 by a board to direct and control its administration has lapsed in activity and the board is successful in obtaining one who not only commands high respect in public life but also enjoys confidence in the business world, as the head of the commission. Mr. Chang's address follows (in part):

Upon the opening of the Woosung port under the late Tsing dynasty a commission was established

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Located on the north bank of the Great Yangtsze River, 100 miles from Shanghai in the heart of the fertile Yangtsze River valley.

Population of city 150,000

Population of district 1,500,000

Some of the outstanding features of Nantungchow and the Nantungchow district are:

1—Center of the great "Tungchow" cotton district, the best grade of cotton in China Production more than 1,000,000 bales annually.

2—More than fifty miles of modern roads, much of which is now being rock-surfaced.

3—Cotton and Sericulture Experiment stations and schools of instruction.

4—Modern agricultural college with 126 students who do practical work under supervision of foreign-trained teachers.

5—334 separate schools with more than 20,000 students.

6—Two modern cotton mills with 60,000 spindles, 500 looms and 3,000 operators.

7—Modern cotton-seed oil mill which provides a surplus for export.

8—Five modern banks and eight native style banks.

9—One match factory, one flour mill, one silk filature, one iron foundry, one electric light plant and a direct steamer line to Shanghai and other points.

10—Modern office building in Shanghai with modern banking facilities.

11—Maintains the "Nantoon" Chinese embroidery, lace and needlework shop Fifth Avenue, New York City.

New enterprises for the district include hundreds of miles of new roads, the total expenditure for this purpose being in excess of $300,000; seven new cotton mills; new electric light and power plant; coal mine development to supply the industries of the district; an extensive reclamation project to reclaim thousands of acres of land from the overflow of the Yangtsze River.

Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient.

Nantungchow may be reached by the following steamers of the Da Dah Steamship Company, 169 Da Dah Lee, Chinese Bund:

S. S. Da Wo
S. S. Da Deh —Leave Shanghai every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

S. S. Da Sung
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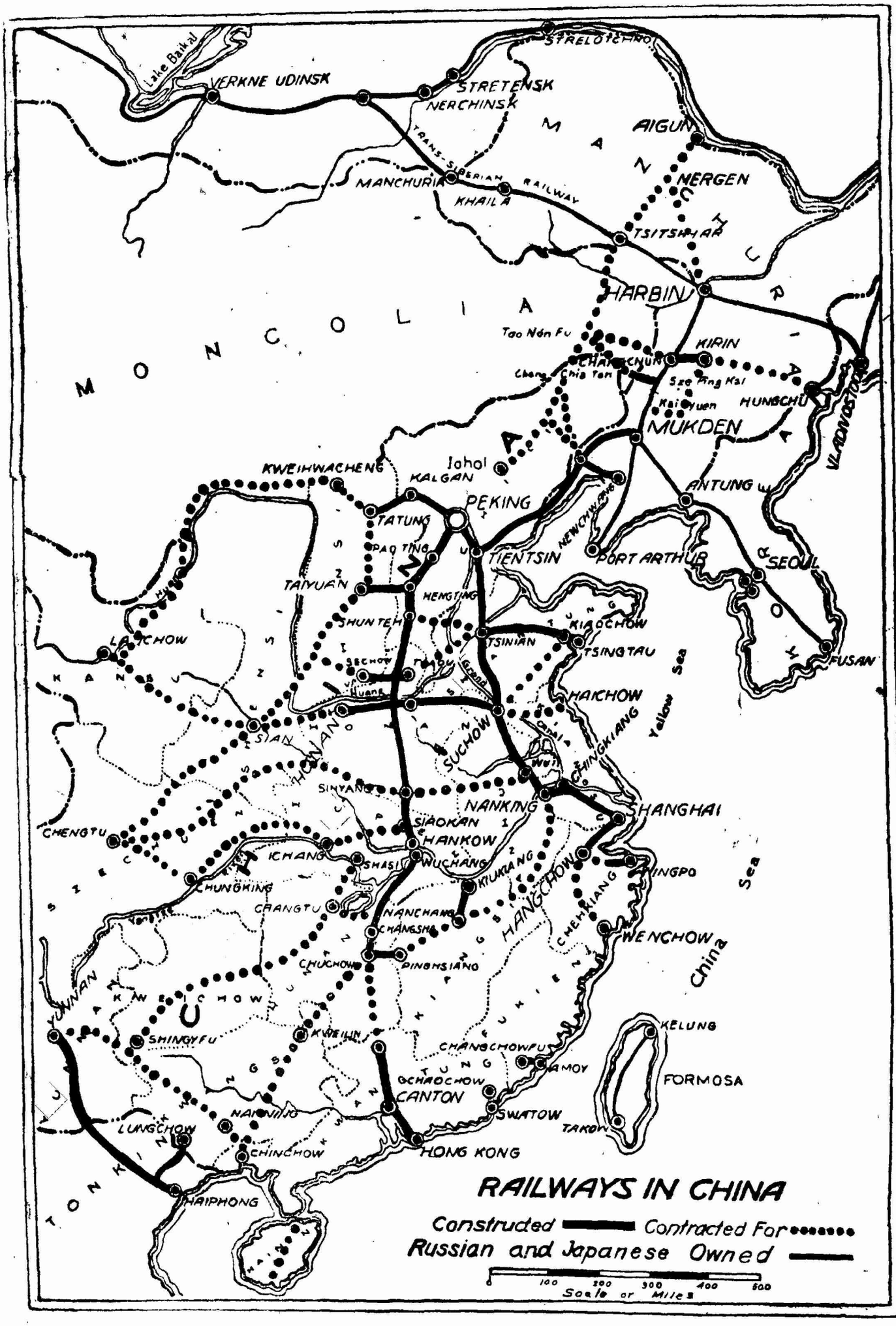
These boats sail every night at 11 o'clock, with the exception of Sunday.

Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Nantungchow, Kiangsu Province,

CHINA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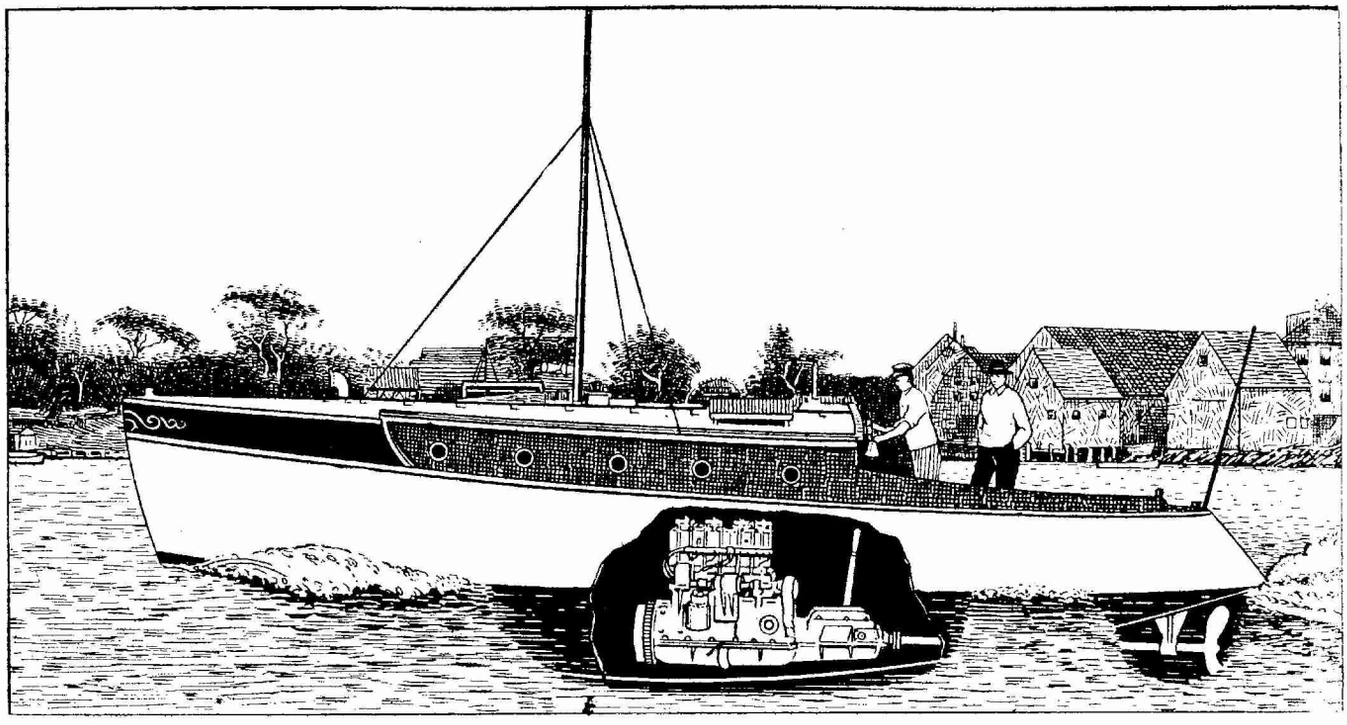

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for its control and management. No great headway, however, was made in its work. It is common knowledge that as this port is obstructed by accumulated mud at the mouth of the Yangtse river it cannot be reached by vessels of more than 20,000 tons, and it is proposed to open Hangchowwan as a commercial port. On the other hand, there is a plan to construct an embarkment along the coast of Woosung in order to force the river current southward to wash off the obstructing mud and render navigation possible by vessels of high tonnage. The merits of these two plans, to be sure, cannot be accurately determined without careful survey and investigation. It is, however, clear that a port may, but does not have to, have at the same time harbor facilities, while all are agreed that Woosung, being contiguous to Shanghai, has thereby a special argument for its development.

Nevertheless, such development involves considerable outlay. The mere formation of an administrative organization could mean but little. At present when national finances are at low ebb and when the provincial treasury is not in a too happy condition, it is most difficult to procure the necessary funds. We shall, therefore, leave things mostly to private enterprise under public supervision, excepting such public functions as postal and telephone service. As to other undertakings of non-commercial character the funds will have to be secured in a way the determination of which demands careful and thorough consideration.

The delimitation of the area of the port will first occupy the attention of this administration. Communication and waterways are also among subjects of first importance. Along the river fronts a planning will be made of public wharves and warehouses to facilitate transport, and meanwhile districts will be demarcated for business and manufacturing purposes. Actual construction and execution have, of course, to follow investigation and survey. As to the matter of foreign residence among the natives, the starting point will be taken from the settled rulings of the late Tsing dynasty while the area of jurisdiction of this administration will be coextensive with that of Paohsien. The principle is always to treat all alike with equality and justice, and to maintain law and order. The object is to foster frankness and mutual confidence between the foreigners and the natives, and to equate the demand and supply for land. We shall do our utmost to formulate regulations at once convenient in application and equitable in incidence.

In sum, our work is still in the stage of preparation. We shall strive at securing the greatest adaptation in planning together with the completest details in survey. The exact procedure of our undertaking will be published in order to stimulate public discussion and study of the problem. As to the internal administration of this office, no adherence will be made to the conventionalities of officialdom, but my guiding rule, as always, is to act with equitableness and sincerity. Equitableness prevents self-profit, and sincerity removes self-deception. It is to be wished that my colleagues will also accept and act upon this same principle, so that what each of us does and knows, does not have to shun common knowledge and examination. It is to be desired that the general public will benefit us with the salutary effect of their criticism and advice, whereby those of us who plan

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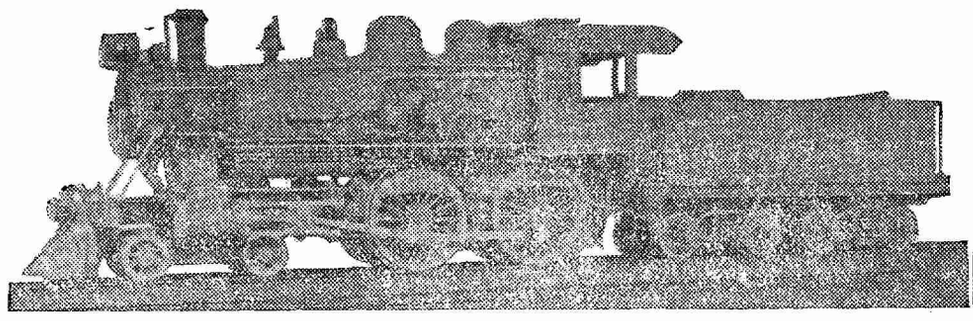

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The American Wireless Loan Agreement

Information from a foreign source states that the Wireless Telegraph loan Agreement concluded between the Ministry of Communications and the American Federal Wireless telephone and Telegraph Corporation stipulates the following important conditions:—

1. The Agreement is concluded between the Republic of China represented by the Chinese government on the one part and the American Federal Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Corporation on the other.

2. The Chinese government requests the corporation to install wireless apparatus in Shanghai, (a first class one) so that all wireless messages from every wireless station over the World may be received and replied through the agency of the Shanghai Wireless Telegraph Station.

3. The Chinese government requests the Corporation to install wireless apparatus in Canton, Hankow, Peking and Harbin (second class ones) so that all wireless messages from Japan, Phillipine Islands, California, Singapore may be received and replied through the agency of such wireless stations as are to be installed in any place above mentioned.

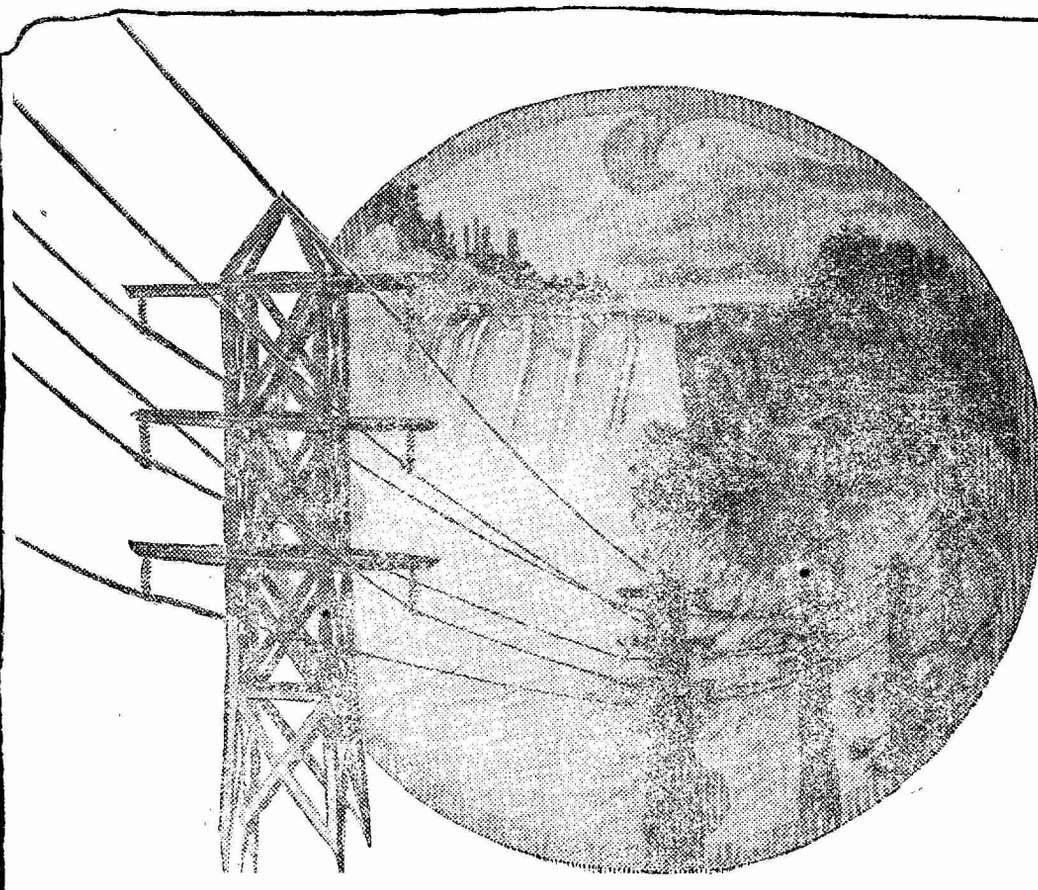
4. In order to erect such wireless stations as above referred to, the Chinese government authorizes the corporation to purchase suitable lands or to lease the required spaces for such specific purposes as prescribed above.

5. The corporation is to undertake to transport the required materials, install them in the proper places, obtain suitable quarter for the wireless stations to be erected, setting up the wireless poles, in the form of paying the sum total of Gold $4,620,000 and of shouldering all responsibilities in regard to the whole outfit.

6. The advancement of Gold $4,620,000 as stipulated in Article 5 above is to be repaid to the corporation by the Chinese government in ten instalments (each instalment to take effect on the 31st of December) beginning from the date when the wireless stations shall be completely erected and commenced operation, the rest unrepaid portions shall receive interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum to be paid by the Chinese government to the corporation at the time when any repayment in instalment is to be effected, and each instalment is limited to one full year.

7. The collections to be received from the wireless stations to be installed and erected are to be pledged as security towards the repayment of the loan proper and the payment of its interests, all interests charging on this loan being deducted at the end of every fiscal year, leaving such surplus as to be utilised for the repayment above referred to. Should such surplus under this item prove to be inadequate to meet the requirements specified, the Chinese government will have to effect a complete repayment at the time when she proceeds to receive back the control of the wireless stations from the hands of the corporation.

8. The Chinese government invests with the corporation the absolute power of controlling and operating such wireless telegraph stations as metion-



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11-51

16-037

A SOUND, SUBSTANTIAL GROWTH

COMPARATIVE CONDENSED STATEMENT

OF THE

American-Oriental Banking Corporation

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30 1920 & DECEMBER 31 1920

RESOURCES

	June 30	Dec. 31
Loans & Discounts	$1,070,268.82	1,592,387.16
Stocks & Bonds	1,549.52	10,274.07
Cash on Hand & Due from Bank	876,946.20	1,096,862.44
Furniture & Fixtures	8,522.04	13,606.54
Other Assets	28,081.31	49,004.58
	$1,985,367.89	2,762,134.79

LIABILITIES

	June 30	Dec. 31
Capital (Paid up)	$ 288,480.00	409,950.00
Undivided Profits	26,320.66	37,454.17
Deposits	1,662,193.67	2,297,510.46
Other Liabilities	8,373.56	17,220.16
	$1,985,367.89	2,762,134.79

ed aforesaid during the ten years in which the loan remains unrepaid or not being completely repaid.

9. The Chinese government may deputate auditors to examine the accounts to be kept by the corporation in its control of the wireless stations during the ten years as stipulated in Article 8, and may appoint apprentices to study the operation of the whole station, the Chinese government bearing such expenses as may incur in such undertakings.

10. The corporation is to get a bonus of 10 percent of the annual receipts to be collected by it during the ten years of control and operation irrespective of the fact whether the receipts are sufficient to meet disbursements or not, each such payment of bonus to be effected at the end of each year without delay.

11. The Central Chinese government is to meet the expenses to be incurred by the auditors to be deputed to examine the accounts kept by the corporation during its ten years' control of the wireless stations, salaries and allowances of such auditors not being excepted.

12. In order to promote the welfare of the wireless stations and the wireless telegraphy service, the Chinese government is to permit the corporation to communicate freely with any foreign wireless agencies.

13. The Chinese government is at liberty to effect all repayments or any repayment thereof of the five wireless telegraph stations controlled and operated by the corporation during the ten years specified by the agreement, and to receive back control of all or any of the five wireless stations (for whose expenses of installation and erection the Chinese government may effect a repayment), such aetions to take effect at any time during the ten years in question, should the Chinese government so desire by means of effecting repayment of the loan as well as payment of the interest accrued.

14. The Chinese government cannot receive back the control of wireless stations from the corporation, should the repayment as stipulated in Article 13 fail to be effected, any arbitrary action on the part of the Chinese government being refuted by the corporation which is to take such measures as expedient in protecting its possession of the wireless stations.

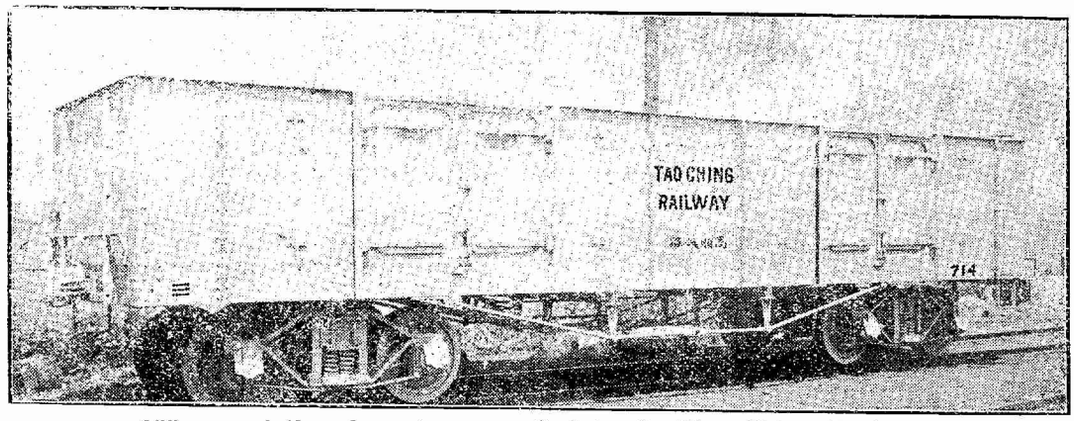
15. The Chinese government is at liberty to issue Domestic Bonds for the repayment of any outstanding amounts of the loan at the expiration of the period of ten years, having in this instance agreed to the joint control of the wireless stations by Chinese and American Authorities.

16. The Chinese government is to retain the services of all staff employed by the Corporation during its control of the wireless stations should a final repayment be effected thus bringing back the control in question from the corporation to the Chinese government, incompetant officers being retained or dismissed at discretion of the Chinese government when she receives back the control.

17. In order to facilitate matters, the Chinese government is to grant authority that all materials in connection with the erection of these wireless stations should be subject to no taxation, likin and transportation charges.

18. The corporation is to obtain the previous approval of the Chinese government to any proposition

CARS



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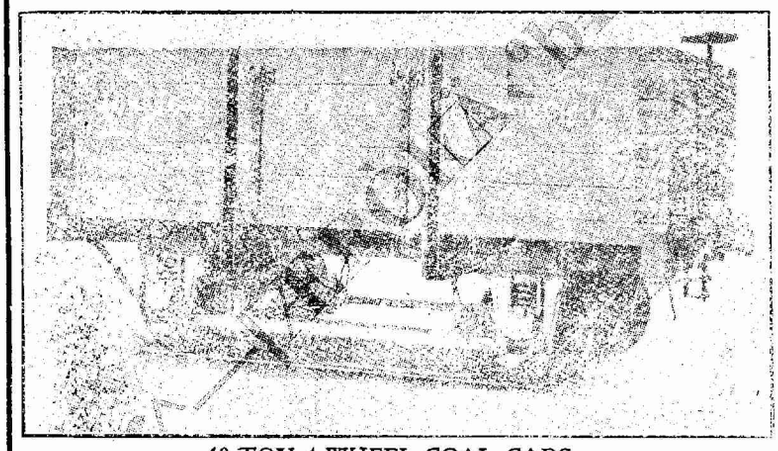

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by which new wireless stations are to be erected, otherwise any such attempts are considered null and void.

19. The corporation is to see that any additional expenses to be incurred by additions and betterments are being repaid in time from the receipts to be collected in yearly instalments.

20. This agreement is to be executed in three copies in three languages, namely, Chinese, English and French, any dispute being settled and depended upon the French version.

The following annexures are also agreed to by the two parties concerned in the Wireless Telegraphy Loan:

1. The corporation undertakes to bring about an amount of Gold $4,620,000 as required to erect the wireless stations stipulated in the agreement, the amount of Gold $4,620,000, being deposited in the name of the corporation by the corporation with American banks, and being utilised for no purposes other than those already stipulated.

2. The Chinese government is to effect a repayment of Gold $462,000 every year until the total amount of Gold $4,620,000 is to be repaid in ten years time.

3. The Chinese government is to pay interest to the Corporation for such instalments as are not being repaid at the end of each year when any repayment should then be effected, such interest being calculated at the rate of 7 percent per annum.

4. The first repayment of the loan is to be effected by the Chinese government not later than the 31 of December beginning from the first year when the wireless stations shall be completed and shall then commence operation.

5. The Central Chinese government, when all repayments shall be finally effected, is to receive back from the hands of the corporation the complete control of the wireless stations concerned, the corporation being then relieved of all responsibilities in connection thereof.

The above annexures being a part of the agreement, both parties are to observe them in the light of the observance given to the agreement itself.

The Wireless Telegraghy Loan Agreement was formally concluded by the respective parties concerned on the 8th of January 1921, the agreement being effective from the date of signature.

Men and Events

A daughter, Elsie Jane, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett G. Yung, Shanghai, on February 19.

A son, Stewart Parker Elliott, Jr., was born to Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Elliott, at their home in Baltimore, Maryland, in February.

The opening ceremony of the Chinese Cotton Exchange Ltd., was held on March 4, at their new place, 97 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, at 2 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Haile of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Shanghai, Mrs. G. C. Reis and family, are planning to depart for Manila, P. I. on a several weeks trip, Saturday, March 5, on the *s. s. Columbia.* They will be accompanied by Miss Gladys Mann.

Legitimate theater attractions were staged for the first time in New York on Sunday, January 30, in a number of the leading playhouses, in aiding the

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AND spring means a change of your entire mode of living. Spring means preparation for the summer household, wicker furniture, new draperies, new rugs, mattings, porch fixtures, cushions, screens,—a summer face for your home. Spring means a change of diet, a change from the heat producing provisions of the winter to the dainty delicacies that are cooling, iced drinks, canned fruits, et cetera. Spring means a change of clothing for both men and women, from woolens to silks, to crashes, voiles, and lighter wear.

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16-041

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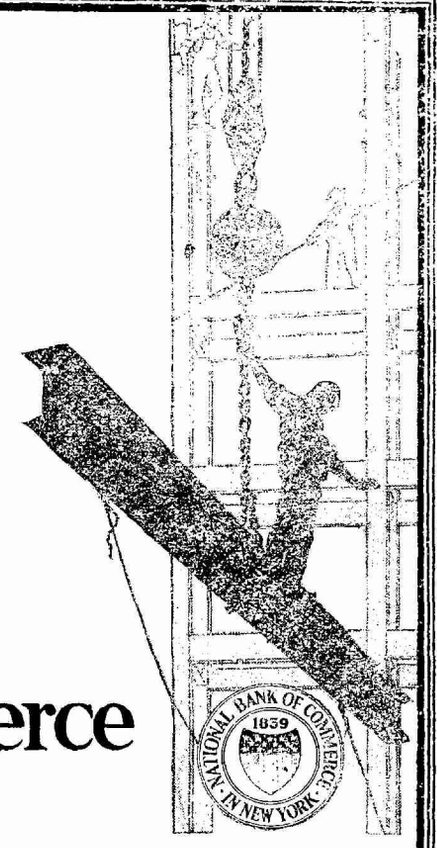

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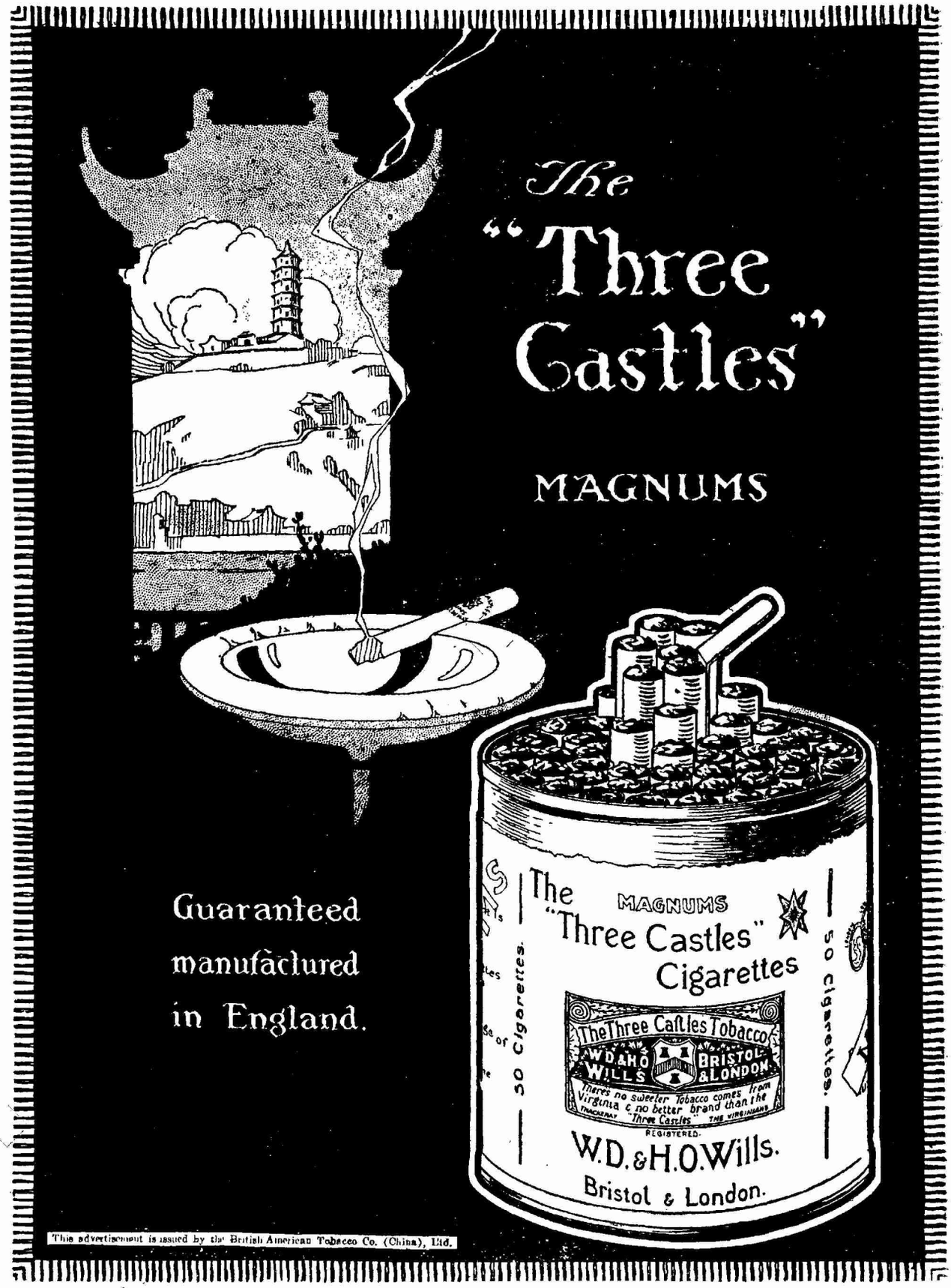
16-042

American relief work in the interest of the China Famine Relief. Representatives of the theatrical profession, touched by the appalling story of famine in China, undertook to awaken the interest and cooperation of the people in this cause.

Among those who returned to Shanghai after severel months spent in America and England on the *s. s. Empress of Asia*, Sunday, February 27, were Frank D. Drake of the Standard Oil Company, Mrs. Drake and Miss Doris Drake, Shanghai; W. D. McCallum, of the Sun Life Insurance Company, Mrs. McCallum and Miss McCallum; A. L. Warnshuis, secretary of the International Missionary Conference and Mrs. Warnshuis; and Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University, Shanghai, Mrs. Pott, Miss O. Pott, and Miss G. Cooper.

The annual meeting of the China Banking Corporation, Manila, P. I. was held recently and the progress during the four months of operation to the end of last year as reflected by the report was very gratifying to the stockholders. The resources of the bank now are Pesos 10,000,000 and the paid up capital Pesos 3,000,000 on December 31, 1920 and will be Pesos 4,000,000 by April 1, 1921. The total deposits on December 31 had already reached the substantial total of Pesos 5,320,147.04. The net profits for the first year of operation amounted to more than Pesos 280,000. There are upwards of five hundred stockholders, the capital being mainly Chinese.

This from the *St. Louis Globe Democrat*: Like most of women at the age of 19, Gloria Fonda, daughter of a wealthy Seattle manufacturer was stage struck and wanting a stage career joined the T. Daniel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SURPLUS AND PROFITS - - - 24,731,413
DEPOSITS (Nov. 15, 1920) - - 363,855,510

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce

16-044

Frawley Company on a tour of the Orient. But she didn't want a matrimonial agency and found that in the Orient the male members of the audience wanted wives rather than chorus girls, and within four months she had received thirty-two proposals. So she is home again quite content to return to society that bored her before going away. "I never heard of anything like it," she declared, as she left the *s. s. Ecuador*, "there seems to be about fifty men to every pretty girl in Japan and China, and the men bother one almost to death. I had to either get out or get married."

Dr. Huang Yien-pei, founder of the National Vocational Education Association of China, one of the foremost education leaders of China, is now traveling through the Philippine Islands, in the interests of the association. Several banquset and dinners have been given in his honor by various Chinese organizations, chambers of commerce, Philippine Chinese Educational Association, Chinese Labor Union and Oriental Club. Dr. Huang advocates a promotion of friendship between the Philippines and China. The ultimate end of the campaign of the association now being conducted was the establishment of an industrial university in Shanghai. Dr. Huang received his honorary degree of philosophy from St. John's University, Shanghai, and is vice-president of the educational board in Kiangsu province, and was former commissioner of education.

K. C. Li, president of the Wah Chang Trading Corporation with offices in the Woolworth Building, New York, has been awarded the Chao Ho decoration by the Chinese government. The decoration was given to Mr. Li by the Republic of China as an official appreciation of that country for Mr. Li's efforts in developing the mineral interests and the foreign trade interests of China. Mr. Li is a mining engineer by profession and is a graduate of London University with post graduate work at Columbia University of New York City. The Wah Chang Corporation is one of the oldest mining interests in Asia and controls the antimony production of China from which America gets its chief supplies of this metal. The decoration of Chao Ho was issued by the Chinese government in December and was delivered to him in New York City by J. B. Powell on behalf of Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications at Peking.

General Pershing's Chinese troops are now imperiled in America and threatened with immediate deportation under the Chinese Exclusion Act, according to the *New York Sun*. The Chinese troops were brought out of Mexico by General Pershing and his army as refugees and have been welcomed at camps and posts since that time. When General Pershing entered Mexico in search of Villa he found these Chinese in terror and his forces took them on as cooks, laundrymen, and general laborers. The exact number to enter his army was 398, they went with the Pershing army through the campaign, and during the recent European war some of them were sent to France and returned to America after demobilization. They were not demobilized but put upon the pay roll of the army. They will not be sent back to Mexico and under the Exclusion Act they may be deported. The idea, however, does not please the army officials and they are urging Congress to permit the Chinese to register under the act of May 5, 1892, which permitted Chinese of a certain class to register and remain in America.

News from North China

A. H. Eriksen, adviser to the Ministry of Communications, has returned to Peking after a lengthy stay abroad.

The Japanese Minister and Mrs. Obata gave a dinner on Tuesday to Minister and Mrs. Crane in the Japanese Legation. Among those present were the Mexican and Cuban Charge-de-affaires, Mr. Russell and others.

The Ministry of Communications announces that the official opening of the Communications College was to be held on February 25, and that Mr. Yeh Kung-cho, Minister, would be made Chancellor of the College.

The Journal Club of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine of the Peking Union Medical College held a meeting on the afternoon of February 23 and three reviews were given by Dr. Maxwell, Dr. Korns and Dr. Ten Broeck.

There is a strong inclination to negotiate with a British firm for the taking over of the contract from the Siems Carey Company, which is unable to fulfil it, and the Director-general of the Grand Canal Improvement Board is determined to improve the Canal at any cost.

Captain and Mrs. Hutchins, and Mr. Rodney Gilbert, who have been visiting in South China for several weeks, have returned to the Capital. Captain Hutchins is American Naval Attache and Mr. Gilbert is a well-known American newspaper correspondent in the Capital.

Dr. Stuart, President of the Peking University, has consented to act as vice-chairman of the committee which is organizing the Famine Drive in schools and colleges throughout the nation. He has accepted this responsibility at the request of the Minister of Education.

General Tien Chung-yu, Military Governor of Shantung, who has been summoned to Peking by the government, has broken his journey at Tientsin. He will spend a few days at Shanhaikwan where he will await the arrival of General Chang Tso-ling and accompany him to Peking.

On February 23, the Ministry of the Navy gave a banquet at the Navy Club in honor of Admiral Nakano, who is visiting in Peking. A theatrical performance in which the celebrated Mei Lan-fang took part, followed the banquet. Admiral Sah Chen-ping was chairman, supported by Admiral Liu Kuang-hsing.

More than seven thousand Manchu women gathered outside the north wall of the Forbidden City all day Tuesday, with demands for payment of their pensions. These women are pensioners of the State, and for the last eight months they have not received their pay. The demands could not be met and the police had to dispel them.

The Salt Gabelle has given half a million dollars to the National Famine Relief Drive. The gift, announced on February 23, by the special Peking drive, takes rank as one of the most notable of gifts to charity in China, and is serving to increase the momentum of the drive throughout the provinces where the campaign is under way.

The International Anti-Opium Association announces that the annual meeting of members, at which

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16-045

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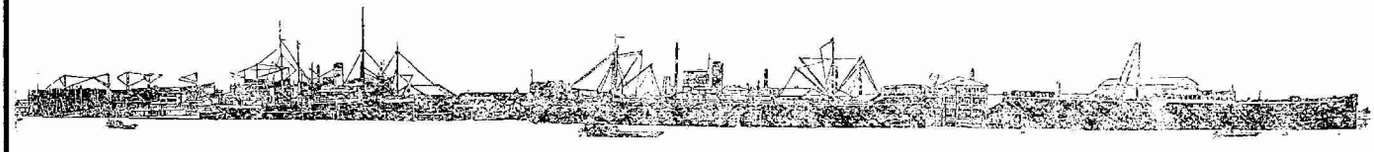

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very important work has to be done, will be held at the International Press Club on March 1. The annual subscription is only $1 and a generous and hearty support by the members at the meeting will mean much to the good work.

On Tuesday, a large crowd of spectators assembled at the Nanyuan Aerodrome to witness the trial flight of the first Vimy Commercial Aeroplane purchased by the Aeronautic Department. The machine was erected at Chingho aerodrome and arrived by air at Nanyuan at 2.5 p. m., piloted by Major Patteson. The machine was painted silver.

At the end of this month the Grand Canal Improvement Board will be closed because of the lack of funds. The Director-general of the board has notified all of its employes to that effect. The foreign engineers will return to America, and it is likely that the General Affairs Department will be maintained to look after the interests of the board.

Peking University has closed the School of Theology in order that both students and faculty may devote themselves to the work of disbributing relief in famine districts. The seniors who expect their degress in June will be given credit on the basis of reports and these reports prepared as a result of their observation and work in the country should be valuable.

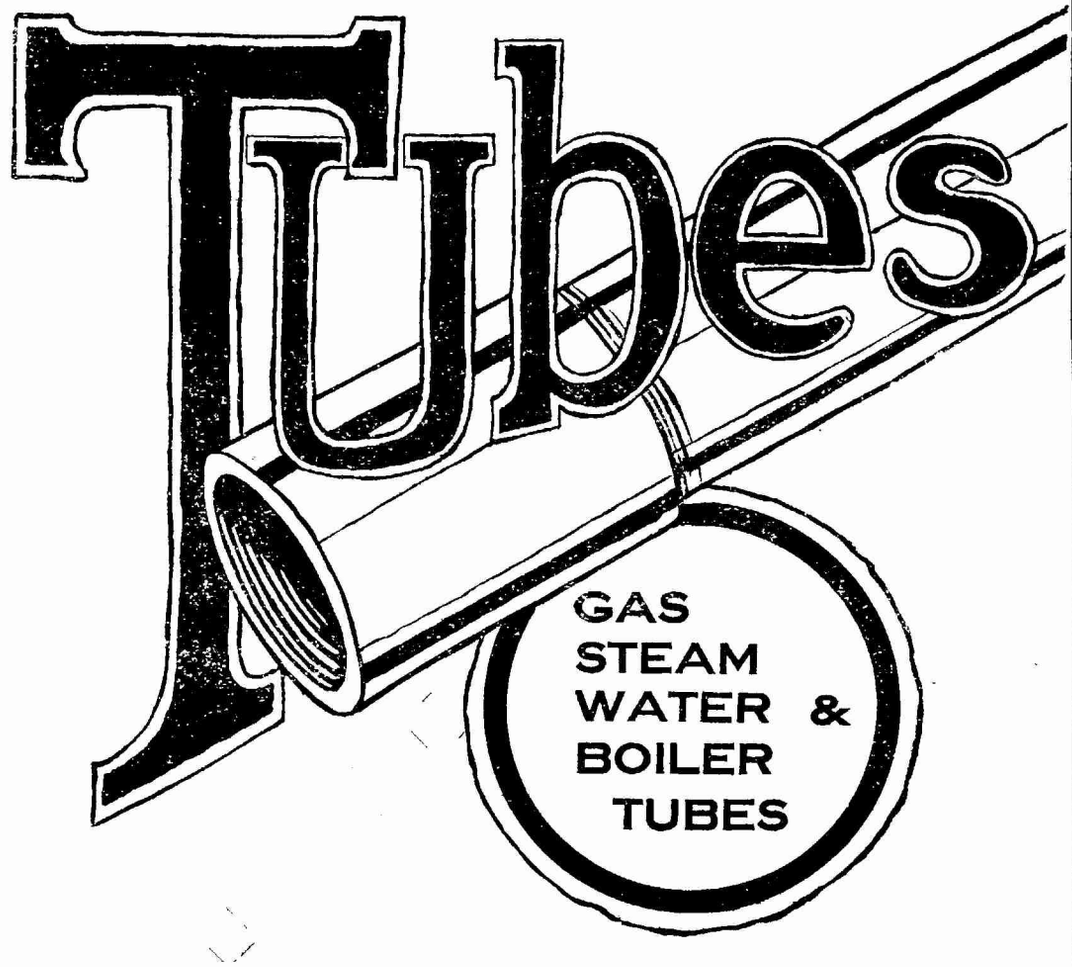
The Belgian government has invited the Chinese government to participate in the International Congress of Military Medicine and Pharmacy which will be held in Brussels, Belgium, next June. Dr. S.H. Ch'uan, Director of the Army Medical College, has been appointed to be the delegate to the Congress. As soon as he is able to secure shipping accommodation, he will sail for Europe.

On Tuesday the President issued a Mandate refusing to accept the resignation of Wang Shih.yuan, Vice-Minister of Finance, in which he pointed out that the success of the proposed financial adjustment would depend largely upon the Vice-Minister. As Mr. Wang pleaded illness he was granted sick leave for one month, and during that time his work will be carried on by Chu Yen-yu, Chief of the Audit Department.

Members of the American Colony in Peking observed George Washington's birthday Tuesday evening at a dinner at the Grand Hotel de Pekin, given under the joint auspices of the American Association of Peking and the Peking Post of the American Legion, the American Minister presiding. Mr. Crane spoke briefly, eulogizing George Washington, but the main speech of the evening was that of his views on the League of Nations.

With reference to the protest against the conclusion of a wireless contract between the Chinese government and the American Federal Wireless Company, it is reported that the matter has been placed in the hands of the British, Japanese and Chinese representatives in Washington for final settlement with the American State Department. The Chinese believe that there is a possibility of the pooling of British, American and Japanese concessions as a solution of the affair.

The first inter-city football match of the season will be staged in Peking at the Temple of Agriculture



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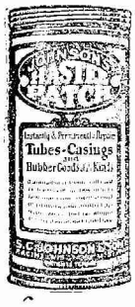

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SHANGHAI

16-048

today when a select team from Tientsin will meet a similar Peking team. This game will be one of the items on the program for the Famine Relief Drive. The Peking team will have in their line-up L. C. Hsu, coach of Tsing Hua College, P. S. Leung of the Columbia University team, S. A. Kwan, of the Union Medical School, all of whom played on the South China Championship team.

The annual meeting of the Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce (British) was held on the evening of February 22, in Gordon Hall. The meeting was presided over by Chairman J. R. Greaves, who in an address reviewed the work of the organization. The following committee for 1921 was unanimously elected. Messrs. J. R. Greaves, A. C. Cornish, H. F. Dyott, J. Gully, H. M. S. Man, and C. R. Morling. Discussion then ensued regarding the piece goods situation, and instruction were given to the incoming committee for dealing with the situation.

Peking, February 26, 1921.

News from Central China

The entrance examination of Boone University, Wuchang, was held February 24 in Thomas Hall. The college and middle school reopen today for the spring, term and a larger enrolment is expected this year.

A second meeting was held by the Korean-Chinese Cooperative Society in Hankow to discuss steps to be taken to renew the former relationships between the two peoples. Many of the officials of Wuchang and other Chinese have joined the society.

Opposition has again been raised by the people of Wuchang against the Wuchang Electric Light Company which is charged to be a Japanese concern under nominal Chinese ownership. The suspicion was caused by some Japanese engineers being on the staff of the electric comany.

A stock and produce exchange is being organized by a group of Chinese merchants in Hankow. Official sanction for the undertaking has already been secured from both the provincial and the Peking government. The proposal, however, was opposed by many members of the Wuhan Chamber of Commerce.

The Yangtze Engineering Works, a purely Chinese enterprise in Seven-Mile-Creek near Hankow, will be extended this year. At a meeting held in Hankow, the shareholders decided upon raising additional capital from among themselves for extension of the Works which is now unable to meet the ever increasing demand in this center.

The Russian brick tea factory of Hankow will be operated this year by some French merchants in Hankow, all the machines and equipments being now in repair. The tea trade in Hankow is as dull as ever, and there is no prospect or likelihood for a better year. All Chinese tea producers and collectors a re not thinking of manufacturing tea this year.

The president and student delegates of the Government Teachers College in Wuchang have succeeded in getting funds from the Peking government after a brief visit to the capital. The Peking authorities have ordered the provincial governors of Wuchang

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This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

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The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

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to appropriate sufficient funds from the government revenues for the running expenses of that college.

Owing to some minor disputes, the Hankow Banke's Association and the Native Cash-shops Association have been at loggerheads for the past few days. The Hankow Bankers Association, which before the dispute conducted business at the headquarters of the cashshops, has established a separate office in the British Concession for the convenience of their own members.

A report has been received that General Hsiung Ke-wu of Szechuen, after the escape of General Tang Chi-yao from Yunnan, is arranging a military conference in Chungking to assemble delegates from Yunnan, Szechuen, Kweichow and Hunan to discuss measures of defending the four provinces. The provincial government of Hupeh is watching with interest the movement of the southwestern provinces.

The students body of the government Commercial College of Wuchang is refusing with its full strength to accept as their president Mr. Loh, a Japanese returned student. Vigorous protest has been lodged with the Peking authorities requesting them to appoint another suitable man to be their college head. The breach between Mr. Loh and the students has become so wide that it is doubtful whether the college can be opened in time for the spring term.

The Wuhan famine relief drive is now in full swing under the auspices of the joint council of the Hankow Chinese and International committees with headquarters in the Y. M. C. A. In view of the good results that have been obtained, it is likely that the drive will not end on February 28 as fixed by the national drive committee, but will continue for one more week. The three chambers of commerce of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang are doing no small work in this drive, and the provincial governors, too, are also energetic patrons.

The inhabitants of Ichang have memorialized the Legations at Peking complaining of the oppression of the military officials who are endeavoring to exact a levy from the town people in order to meet the demand for an indemnity by foreign merchants who suffered heavy damages during the mutiny last December. They ask the support of the Legations in an effort to bring about the withdrawal of the troops, stating that the town people are ready to raise a civilian police force to replace the soldiers.

The trade route on the upper Yangtze Valley has been cleared of former conditions of uncertainty, lawlessness, and precariousness attendant on the investing by bandits and robbers in the Yangtze gorges, as the Hupeh authorities have already driven the so-called Southern troops there and taken over the control of those districts. Negotiations are under way between the authorities of Hupeh and Szechuen to take cooperative measures to see that traveling and trading on the upper Yangtze, whether native or foreign, be safeguarded and protected.

The Reuters News Service is about to organize in Hankow, the commercial industrial metropolis of interior China and a city of growing importance and possibilities, the Reuters commercial, financial and shipping services on the lines which have met with so much success in Shanghai. J. Ledas of the

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SHANGHAI

Shanghai staff has arrived in Hankow this week to make arrangements for the new services. The distribution of Reuters News Service in Hankow will remain in the hands of Messrs. Evan Pugh and Company, for many years Reuters agents in Hankow.

A prominent journalist and publicist from Japan is now visiting Hankow on a tour of investigation throughout China to gather information on Chinese-Japanese relations. A meeting was held by Japanese residents of Hankow, at which the Japanese discussed further plans for establishing Japanese newspapers in China to propagate friendly ideas among the Chinese and to mend the ever widening breach between the two peoples. It is stated that a journalists conference will be held in Japan this year, and steps will be taken to induce Chinese newspapermen to attend with their traveling expenses provided by the Japanese government.

A provincial domestic loan of $2,000,000 has been issued by Hupeh with the sanction of the Peking government with the proceeds of the Wuchang Government Mint as security. The loan will be used for paying the provincial troops in Hupeh province. There being no subscribers responding to the call despite whatever publicity the authorities have done the governors will shortly hold a meeting to ask the various chambers of commerce in Hupeh to share the task. The chambers of commerce of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang will be responsible for $1,000,000, while the district chambers in Hupeh will dispose of the other half.

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From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

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8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Siaokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

16-054

In the Hankow market for exports, there is very little to report owing to China New Year holidays, during which markets were closed. With the exception of cowhides and goatskins, demand from British home markets remain dull. Hides are slightly firmer on this side, while in goatskins small purchases are reported at considerably advanced figures. The British home market for seeds seems to have gone from bad to worse so that despite the new reduction of 30 percent in freight on seeds, business possibilities are as remote as before. The Hankow market for imports has not yet reopened after the China New Year festivities, and many of the dealers have not commenced business in earnest. Business is expected to commence very soon.

Hankow, February 26, 1921.

News from South China

Sverre Berg will be acting consul for Norway at Hongkong during the absence of Mr. Arne Schou Sorensen.

The Provincial Bank of Kwangtung has decided to open a branch at Swatow. Ho Pa-shen has been apponted manager of the branch office.

General Tang Chi-yao, recently driven from Yunnanfu by his subordinates, is expected at Canton. The exact date of his arrival is still unknown.

Colonel C. W. Davy, C.M.G., Royal Engineers, has been selected to succeed Colonel J. R. Young, as Chief Engineer, China Command, with headquarter at Hongkong.

February 22 being Washington's Birthday, the British and American ships in Canton as well as in Hongkong were flying the Stars and Stripes on the topmast. A salute was fired at Hongkong at noon.

Frederick W. Stevens, American representative of the new Consortium, who is visiting Canton, was guest at tiffin of the Canton Euro-American Returned Students Association February 12; and of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, February 13.

The Administrative Council of the Military government will delegate a special commission to locate the whereabouts of General Tang Chi-yao and other Constitutionalist leaders from Yunnan so that they may be welcomed to Canton.

The work of confiscating the property of political opponents in Canton is still in progress. Among those whose property is involved are ex-Governor Yang Win-tai, Tom Lai-ting, and Yang Moy Pin, leading advisers to the Kwangsi regime the last few years.

The $5,000,000 Kwangtung Reconstruction Bonds, passed by the Provincial Assembly and approved of by the Civil governor, will be issued March 1. The proposed $2,000,000 industrial bonds for the development of industries in the island of Hainan has not yet come before the Provincial Assembly.

The Kwangtung Provincial Assembly has passed a resolution inviting the government of Macao to cooperate with that of Canton to suppress gamblings in South China. Since the closing down of gambling to

Canton, many professional gamblers have moved their business to Macao, where licenses are issued for this traffic.

A bill will be submitted to the Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung excluding foreign currency from the market as basis for business transaction, allowing same to circulate only through the banks and money changers. This bill is intended to popularize the new issue of the banknotes of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung.

The motor service in Canton is becoming popular. The Canton Tramway Company will help to improve the city highway so as to enable its motor-busses to run more smoothly. The government will also soon announce more efficient regulations to govern the motor car traffic. Up to date, more than 120 motor cars have been registered with the municipality.

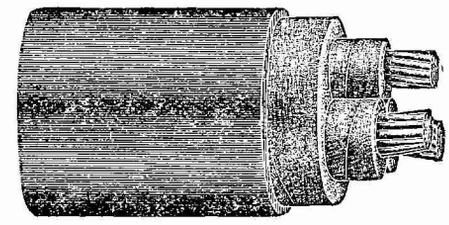
The Trade and Shipping Returns of Hongkong for the fourth quarter of 1920 have just been issued. Imports, including treasure, for the quarter were valued at Tls. 26,966,559 as compared with Tls. 37,854,452 during the corresponding quarter of the year. 1919. Exports showed a similar decline in value, namely Tls. 27,101,999, compared with Tls. 36,676,048 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

The Election Commission for the City of Canton designated by the Civil Governor for the coming election of members for the City Advisory Council consists of Chung Wing-kwang, vice-president of Canton Christian College; Tao Chi-ti, a lawyer; Wong Loo Tong, vice-president of Canton General Chamber of Commerce; Wong Woon Ting, a labor leader; and Madam Liao Bing Quan, representing the women's interest.

The International Committee at Canton for North Famine Fund Drive will start collecting funds February 28, when the Civil Governor, as chairman of the committee, will entertain all workers at tea before going out to raise at least $250,000 as Canton's share of the contribution. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fan, and Tang Shao-yi will head the movement as honorary chairmen of the committee, while all foreign consuls in this city will serve as honorary vice-chairmen.

The Kuomintang, or Citizens Party, with Dr. Sun Yat-sen as the national, and General Chen Chiung-ming, as the provincial leader, has formally re-established itself in Canton, the formal opening of the headquarters taking place February 12. Tse Leung Mu has been appointed chairman of the general affairs committee; Senator Feng Tze-yu, party affairs; Tang Chak-yu, financial; and Y. P. Hsieh, M. P., publicity committee. The party will organize branches and sub-branches in different parts of the South-western provinces.

The commission form of city government for Canton, which was to have inaugurated February 15, will not be effective until next month, owing to hitches in the arrangements. The Provisional Charter for the government of the city of Canton, as submitted by the Civil Governor to the Provincial Assembly, has failed to pass the legislature, the people's representatives objecting to the appointment of the city mayor by the governor. It has been for a long time understood that Fo Sun, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, will



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16-056

be appointed first mayor. Mr. Sun, Jr., has been resident director of the present municipality with General Ngai Bong-ping, the Commissioner of Police Affairs of the Province, as the director-general. General Ngai has resigned so as to pave way for the assumption of Mr. Sun, Jr., to the chief post. Without further action of the Assembly, the city government will be reformed just the same, according those who are preparing for the change. In fact, nearly all city government bureau chiefs have been appointed, although not yet formally announced.

H. W.

Canton, February 24, 1921.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

February 24. Peking dispatch says prospects for unifacation brighter.

February 25. Hankow dispatch tells of selling of opium monopoly in Tsinan for half million dollars monthly.——Salt Gabelle gives half million to famine sufferers.

GENERAL

February 24. London report says French have war movements under way.——Allies split on Near East issue.

February 25. French exports show big gain.——Indecision of Turks bring wrath of Near East conference at London.

February 26. Harding said to have decided upon general American peace plan.—— German plans fail because no unity of Allies.

February 27. Fighting in Ireland reported to be worse than ever before.—— Germans ask more concessions in reparation matters.

February 28. Allied support promised to Armenia.

March 1. Germans arrive in London for Reparations Conference with limited power.——Greece and Turkey prepared to push claims at Near East Conference.

Mrach 2. Separate American peace with Germany discounted by Allies.——American labor attacks Russian Soviet in manifesto.

Factories at Wuhu—Wuhu is becoming an industrial center and now has a number of factories in successful operation. A match factory, capitalized at $140,000, is doing a prosperous business. A flour mill, the only one in Anwhei province, has been established for twenty years. Its capitalization was recently increased from $200,000 to $500,000. The production is now 720 sacks daily. A cotton mill was established in 1919 by Chow Show-hsi, a former Minister of Finance, with a capitalization of $1,000,000. Dividends declared by the company in 1920 amounted to 20 percent. There are also two glass chimney plants in the city.

Honey Enterprise in Huchow—Two merchants of Huchow have organized a company to develop bee raising in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces and are introducing a new method of obtaining honey from the hives. The company has the approval of the civil government.

Kiukiang Flour Mill—During the last winter a number of the wealtheir merchants of Kiukiang organized a company for the operation of a large flour mill at that port. Sufficient capital has been obtained to make the project possible and several hundred mows of land along the water front have been purchased. The work of building will be begun within a short time. Kiukiang is lacking in industries of a manufacturing nature, a match factory employing 300 girls being the sole activity at present.

Development of the Pootung Light and Power Plant—Since its establishment the Pootung electric light and power plant has been making good progress and the service is satisfactory to the entire community. Several large factories and mills in the city, who formerly produced their own electric power by small plants have now petition the large plant for the use of current. Because of the increased demand, an expansion of the plant has become necessary and a second large generator and an engine have arrived in Shanghai for immediate installation. When this equipment is added, the plant will be capable of giving a twenty-four hour service.

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Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week the cotton market has had a general downward tendency with a net decline of five mace at the close.

In sizing up the future outlook, we see no signs of manufacturers being forced to buy under present existing conditions prevailing in the world's cotton markets, and without feeling excessively bearish we

think the policy best to adopt is to sell on any slight upward tendency.

Yarn.—Nothing bearish has come to light since our last report was issued. Our market continues steady with a feeling of assurance that no weakness is likely to develop in this direction for some time to come. Deliveries are improving daily and a general demand is looked forward to within the next couple of weeks as soon as the interior marts settle down to business again after their New Year festivities.

Liverpool, February 22, 1921.

Liverpool Market :—

Good Middling American, Spot..... 7.87 Pence
" " " March..... 8.13 "
" " " May ..... 8.36 "

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, February 24, 1921.

New York Market :—

March.....12.27 Cents
May .....12.77 "
July.....13.24 "
Spot.....12.55 "

Market :—*Steady.*

Bombay, February 24, 1921.

Bombay Market :—

Broach, F. G. April/May...Rps. 302 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, March.. " 201 " "
Fine Oomra, March..... " 238 " "

Market :—*Weak.*

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot ex. Wharf.....Tls. 23.50
Shanghai ..... " 22.00
" M-ginned, ... " 22.50
Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

Yokohama: A moderate business is being done on the Yokohama market on the basis of Yen 1510 for Kansai Extra and 1400 for Shinshu No. 1 Superior. Buyers are eager to execute orders promptly, probably due to the uncertainty of the approaching New Season.

Shanghai: There is a little more enquiry and a limited business. Due to the firmness of the cocoon markets, prices remain about the same. There is a general lack of confidence in the market, which can only be remedied by a brisk demand, for Japans and China's. A demand sufficient to clear all stocks before the New Season is, however, not likely.

Tsatlees: Are firm at the advance of Taels 10 for Best Grades. The general tone of the market is better.

Tussahs: Continue moderately active at advancing prices. The demand is confined to Japanese consumption.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1100
" " " Extra Chops..... " 1000
" " " Medium Chops ..... " 900

Tsatlee Improved Reel Best Chops .....Tls. 840
" " " Market Chops... " 810
Tussah Best Chops..... " 480
" Market Chops..... " 450

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, March 2nd, 1921

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of Silver at 32⅛d. shows a drop of 1¼d. since our last circular.

With a good general demand for Gold Remittances and little adequate cover our Exchange rates declined 2½d. to 3/0½ T/T on London and G. $3¼ to G. $59 T/T on America.

A weak tone still prevails in the Silver Markets and Exports from China appear to be still in a stagnant condition. Our Exchange Market closed weak.

Our stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 42,843,000 an increase of Tls 390,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars... $ 33,880,000 an increase of $ 1,210,000
Estimated value in Taels Tls. 67,226,000, as against roughly Tls. 44,956,000 held this time last year.

†	Average rates for Feb.	Thurs. Feb. 24	Friday Feb. 25	Sat. Feb. 26	Mon. Feb. 28	Tuesday Mar. 1	Wed. Mar. 2
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.250	3/3 3/2½	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/1 3/0¾
D/Dfts. "	—	3/3¾ 3/2¾	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/1¼ 3/0¾
4m/s "	—	3/3½ 3/3	3/3	3/2½	3/2½	3/2½	3/1½ 3/1
T/T India	242.925	252½ 249	250½	251	245	245	235 232
T/T France	833.500	870 865	870	860	860	860	835 825
T/T N. Y.	63.350	63¼ 62½	62	61	61¼	61¼	60 59
T/T H'kong	74.775	74½ 74½	74¼	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	75 75
T/T Japan	75.937	76 77	77	78	78	78	80 81¼
T/T Batavia	186.675	186 183½	183½	181¼	181¼	181	176½ 174
T/T Straits	70.587	71 72	72	73	73	73	78 76
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/6.250	3/6, 3/5½	3/5½	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/4 3/3½
6m/s " "	—	3/6½ 3/5	3/6	3/5½	3/5½	3/5½	3/4½ 3/4
4m/s " D/P	3/7.500	3/7¼ 3/6¾	3/6¾	3/6¼	3/6¼	3/6¼	3/5¼ 3/4¾
4m/s " "							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	983.500	970 965	970	960	960	960	935 925
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	70.350	70¼ 69½	69⅛	68	68¼	68¼	67 66
4m/s " Docs	—	71 70¼	69¾	68	69	69	67¾ 66¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Feb. 24	Feb. 25	Feb. 26	Feb. 28	Mar. 1	Mar. 2
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32¾	32	31⅞	32	31	32½
	G. $ 57½	G. $ 56	G. $ 54⅜	G. $ 54½	G. $ 56½	G. $ 55¾
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 362⁸⁰	Tls. 364⁴⁰	Tls. 362⁷⁰	Tls. 373⁶⁰	Tls. 379⁸⁰	Tls. 386⁰⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.75	71.875	71.8875	71.875	71.925	71.9125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	1%	1%	1%	1½%	1½%	1%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 54.25
Bank of France rate of discount	7 %	London on Germany	T/T ——
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s. 6 ¾%	New York on London	T/T 388¼
" "	4 m/s. 6 15/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/3½
" "	6 m/s. 6 ⅞%	Hongkong on "	T/T 2/4
		Yokohama " "	T/T 2/5⅝

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Tuesday, February 8, to February 13, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Feb. Tael 1.43 equal $1. Gold.)

S. S. Satanta, from U. S. A., January 20.

Drums, Steel	Pcs.	3,000

S. S. Schodack, from U. S. A., January 20.

Brass Tubes	Pls.	19
Iron Angles	,,	620
,, Bars	,,	2,688
,, Bolts, Nuts and Washers	,,	94
,, Croppings	,,	611
,, Hoops	,,	494
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	5
,, Tacks	,,	14
Iron Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	937
Acid, Citric	,,	2
Ammonia, Carbonate of	,,	4
Calcium, Carbide of	,,	165
Grease	,,	88
Oakum	,,	11
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	239
Paper, Grease-proof	,,	569
Motor-cycles	Pcs.	15
Pianos	,,	1
Scales	,,	6
Typewriters	,,	24
Hats	Doz.	12
Hosiery	,,	200
Lanterns	,,	123
Shoes	Pairs	2,091
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	6,000
,, Unclassed	,,	214
Rum	,,	10,994
Machinery	Hk.Tls.	61,429

S. S. Bessie Dollar, from U.S.A., January 21.

Brass Screws	Pls.	1
Copper Tubes	,,	1,237
Iron Angles	,,	123
,, Bars	,,	1,856
,, Bolts and Nuts	,,	125
,, Hoops	,,	535
,, Nails	,,	3
,, Pipes	,,	1,209
,, Pipe Fittings	Pls.	8
,, Rails	,,	795
,, Rivets	,,	396
,, Spikes	,,	29
Iron Galvanized:		
Bolts and Nuts	,,	10
Pipes	,,	620
Pipes Fittings	,,	35
Wire Rope	,,	607
Steel, Bamboo	,,	2,510
Lead, in Pigs	,,	9
Wire cloth	,,	30
Ammonia, Anhydrous	,,	23
Chemicals	,,	7
Ink, Printing	,,	23
Leather, Cow, enamelled	,,	12
Packing, India-rubber	,,	49
Paper, Writing	,,	175
,, Unclassed	,,	315
Potassium Products	,,	1
Pitch	,,	48
Rope	,,	6
Sodium, Hyposulphite	,,	15
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	1
Machines, Knitting	Pcs.	1
Motor-cars	,,	17
Oilcloth	,,	480
Trunks	,,	2
Trucks	,,	4
Buckets, Iron, Galvanized	Doz.	36
Files	,,	80
Lanterns	,,	400
Turpentine, Vegetable	Galls.	500
Cigarettes	Mille	138,572
Dyes, Aniline ..... Pkgs. 30	Hk.Tls.	15,416
Machinery	,,	139,149

S. S. Deucalion, from U.S.A., January 17.

Bells	Pcs.	456
Clocks	,,	93
Leather, Artificial	,,	128
Scales	,,	6
Typewriters	,,	34
Trunks	,,	28
Iron and Steel:		
Bars	Pls.	480
Nuts	,,	50
Pipe Fittings	,,	141
Celluloid Sheets	,,	2
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	699
Sodium, Hyposulphite	,,	144
Stearine	,,	210
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	8
Twine	,,	2
Hosiery	Doz.	583
Shoes	Pairs	1,103
Cigarettes	Mille	124,000

S. S. Nile, January 31

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	6.54
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	240
,, Other Ports	,,	3
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	17
Antimony, Regulus	,,	420
Books, Printed	,,	13
Carpets	Pcs.	86
Treasure, Gold Bars	Hk.Tls.	677,972

Foreign Goods.

Ink, Printing	Pls.	31

To Chicago.

Intestines, Pig	,,	13

To Houston Height.

Wool, Camels'	,,	144

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai ... Bls. 10	,,	10.07
Wool, Camels'	,,	235

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New Books and Publications

Modern China

A Political Study, by Si-Gung Cheng, M. A., B. Sc. Oxford University Press 1919.

The history of modern China seems to be quite disappointing. To the eyes of many the Chinese Republic has done very little or nothing in the nine years and has only created a habit of revolt. But, if one would compare the Chinese revolution with those of France and America, China's work in establishing the Republic is not unremarkable, considering the length of time used and the amount of blood shed in the revolutions. China must not be discouraged over the disturbances, as they are unavoidable at the beginning of every republic. Mr. Cheng takes ease in describing the history of the revolution and the foreign aggressions, but concentrates his energy in discussing the problems of to-day and making suggestions for constructive work at home and the formation of a foreign policy in the future.

The most essential thing that China must do towards internal reorganization is the military reformation. "If China is to be saved from the danger of internal disruption," says the author, "she must centralize the administration of her army." "The first step towards this necessary centralization." Mr. Cheng suggests, "is to enforce the rule that the officers of the army, whatever may be their rank, should be prohibited from meddling in party politics, and should on no account interfere with civil administration. Stripped of his provincial character and his civil and financial power, the military commander in the province will only be a delegate of the central government in charge of the army stationed there. He will be more subject to control and less liable to seduction by political adventurers."

The author lays his hope of this reorganization with the military governors of various provinces, as their patriotism, he says, "will not be less strong than that of any other Chinese, if they can be made to realize that a surrender of their own interests is the only way to save the country from further bloodshed and from the periodical recurrence of internal revolts." One may not at first thought agree with the author, as these governors are known to be hopelessly ignorant of the meaning of patriotism. But, if he considers the fact that the military leaders of both the South and the North have already been endeavoring to bring about the abolition of military governorship and disarmament, the hope is not altogether unfounded. The next step towards political reorganization is the formation of a suitable constitution. The author summarizes his plans in a tabular form, which contain the following plans:

"A strong Executive, the President having power to dissolve Parliament, and a Cabinet responsible to Parliament, and yet in control of it."

"A nominative Senate through which the Executive can control the Lower House."

"A Lower House elected by direct election and on a franchise limited by educational and property qualifications."

The author recommends a new method for electing the President, that is, that the election shall be functioned by provincial legislatures and that the President elected must obtain an absolute majority both of the number of votes cast and of the number of provinces. This method is, no doubt, recommended to suit the author's plan for a strong executive. As to China's foreign relations, the author disapproves the principles of "Balance of Power" and "Internationalization." He gives a list of suggestions to the "Big Three," namely, the United States, Great Britain and France, in forming their future policy towards China, giving to each of his suggestions a reason which was once generally considered ideal throughout the world. He advocates the disclamation by the Allied powers of the principle of "Balance of Power" in China. In China to-day, the author thinks, "power is no longer balanced" and Japan is the only country that dominates.

"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of History, St. John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1; Information in the United States on the Famine in China

References: pp. 694-5.

Questions: 1. What is the meaning of the word "propaganda"? 2. Are there evidences in China to illustrate the "universal use" of propaganda in the present day? 3. How may it be employed beneficially? 4. What conclusion are you justified in drawing from this article as to the average American's knowledge of China? 5. What harm is likely to result from an unwisely zealous propaganda in America for the Chinese famine sufferers? 6. Can anything definite be done in China to prevent famines in the future, and if so, what? 7. What would you say regarding the criticisms suggested in the closing part of this article?

Topic 2: Dealing with Li Hung Chang

References: Pp. 703-6

Questions: 1. In general, what relations have existed between China and Russia in the past? 2. What and when was the Peace of Shimonoseki? 3. With what feeling did Count Witte regard the outcome of the Sino-Japanese War? 4. What measures did he proceed to take and with what result? 5. What circumstances led to the building of the Trans-Siberian Railway? 6. What question arose in regard to that part which now crosses Manchuria? 7. What route did Li Hung Chang have to take when he went on his mission to Russia? Compare this with the way one would travel today. 8. What was Count Witte's opinion of Li Hung Chang as a statesman? 9. What were the terms of the secret treaty which was made on this occasion? 11. What are the qualities of mind and character which are needed if one is to be a successful diplomat?

Topic 3.: The Astronomical Instruments of Peking

References: Pp.697-8.

Questions: 1. What is the history of the astronomical instruments which have now been returned to the Observatory in Peking? 2. Have the Chinese in the past devoted themselves to the scientific study of astronomy? 3. What is the difference between astronomy and astrology? 4. What practical value is the study of astronomy? 5. What was the chief function of the "ch'in t'ien chien"? 6. How did the Jesuit fathers become connected with the Imperial Board of Astronomy and what services did they render? 8. How do you account for the fact that Mohammedans were for a long time before this in charge of the Observatory? 9. Of what use were the instruments which are now returned to the Observatory? 10. Does the Peking Observatory deserve out interest today?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1. The Fall of Tang Chi-yao

References: Pp. 695-6.

Questions: 1. What official position has Tang Chi-yao held until recently? 2. What has now become of him? 3. What do you know of his career and influence? 4. What has been his relation to the Canton government? 5. What hopes have certain people had in regard to him? 6. What "lessons" to militarists and to the public does the writer of this article find in the fall of Tang Chi-yao? 7. Do you think that what China needs is a "strong man"? 8. What means have "the people" of exercising a restraining influence upon the military leaders?

Topic 2: The Southeastern Provinces and the Customs Revenue

References: Pp. 696-7.

Questions: 1. What request is the Southern government making of the Diplomatic Body in regard to the customs surplus? 2. What is this surplus, and what is the Diplomatic Body which is referred to? 3. On what mission has Kuo Tai-chi gone to Peking? 4. What seems to be the disposition of the Diplomatic Body and for what reason? 5. How does the foreign Diplomatic Body happen to have authority in regard to these funds? 6. Why was this body at first in favor of granting these funds to the Southern government? 7. Do present conditions indicate that the South and the North are likely soon to come to terms with each other?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Bolshevism in China.

References: Pp. 698-700.

Questions: 1. What according to the writer is the meaning of the word, bolshevism? 2. Who was Karl Marx? 3. Why is land considered to be a better test of bolshevism than mills or factories? 4. Do you agree with the statement that bolshevism has few followers in China today? 5. Why are Russian relations in the Far East of great importance today? 6. Name any reforms that have been proposed in China that deal with landownership. Which of them seem to you to be reasonable and which to be unreasonable?

Topic 2. Chinese Domestic Loans.

References: Pp.700-03, 706-07.

Questions: 1. What is the total of China's domestic loans, according to Mr. Chang? 2. What is the total sum required per year to carry out the plans that are proposed? 3. If the Chinese government has sold a bond for $30 which has a face value of $100, do you think that the owner of that bond should receive from the government the amount which was paid for the bond or the face value of the Bond? Explain. What is Mr. Chang's answer to this question? 4. What is Mr. Steven's opinion of the policies of the Chinese bankers? 5. Why does Mr. Stevens tell his story about the American states west of the Mississippi river?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

ACTING CLERK MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

February 28, 1921, Cause No. 1300, Shaw v. Rea & Gallagher; on motion for severance by defendant Gallagher; argued and submitted.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1308, In re Edgar Pierce Allen's Will; on petition for letters testamentary.

March 1, 1921, Cause No. 1095, Murray v. Murray (from Tientsin); on the merits.

(*Before the Commissioner*)

February 25, 1921, Cause No. 1304, U. S. v Hagan; testimony taken of witnesses Tong, Yang and defendant.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1305, U. S. v McCulloch; plea of guilty.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1307, U. S. v Dolan; testimony taken of witnesses Young, Tsang, Golding, Schinazi and defendant.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1309, U. S. v Donack; plea of guilty.

Judgments and Orders:

February 28, 1921, Cause No. 1308, In re Edgar Pierce Allen's Will; order for letters testamentary.

RING MOW ZU, PLAINTIFF, vs. WILKINS BROS. & CO. INC., DEFENDANT.

(*Cause No. 1045; filed December 30, 1920.*)

SYLLABUS.

1. **ACTIONS:** PREMATURE INSTITUTION. An action to recover back earnest money paid on a contract whose time for performance has not expired is premature.
2. ID.: ID.: EVIDENCE examined and found insufficient to show either unwillingness or inability to perform at the required time.
3. ID.: ID.: PLEADING. Where prematurity appears on the face of the petition it is a ground of demurrer; but the defect is not waived by failure to demur and "is available at any stage of the proceeding."
4. ID.: SET OFF may be allowed against a foreign plaintiff only to the extent of his recovery.

Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan and T. Murakami, Esq., for plaintiff.

Messrs. Rodger & Haskell, by Mr. Haskell, for defendant

LOBINGIER, J:

This is an action to recover back the sum of Tls. 268,000. paid as earnest money [1] on a contract for the purchase of certain cotton spinning machinery, and for damages. The petition alleges that "plaintiff has been ready and willing at all times to perform" but that defendant "has admitted * * its inability." The answer is, in the main, a general denial but two set offs are pleaded.

The contract was executed December 6, 1919 and provides for "shipment and delivery in Shanghai from 5 to 7 months"—presumably from the date when the contract went into effect. But the petition (par. 6,8) alleges and the answer (par. 1) admits, the execution of a "supplemental agreement" on December 26. Whether or not the latter extended the time of performance it is clear that defendant had, at least, until the close [2] of July 6, 1920 to deliver. But the petition was filed on July 2 and the action was, consequently brought prematurely. [3] For plaintiff could not rescind (and hence would not be entitled to the earnest money) until defendant was in default. [4]

There are two situations which will excuse premature suing, viz. (1) when defendant declares his intention not to perform and (2) when he has put it out of his power to do so. [5] We have seen that plaintiff alleges defendant's admission of inability to perform. That allegation is expressly denied (par. 6) and we find no evidence that he admitted inability to deliver in July.

1. Corpus Juris, XIX, 853.
2. Id. I, 1146, note 7 (a).
3. Id. I, 107, 1146; Id. XIII, 700.
   "A plaintiff's cause of action arises only upon the failure of his debtor to pay a debt at maturity, and an indebtness not yet due constitutes no cause of action, and furnishes no ground for a recovery. The cause of action must exist at the time of the institution of the suit, and where the demand had not then matured, and the general issue is pleaded, the defendant may avail himself of the objection at the trial." Bacon v. Schepflin, 185 Ill. 122, 56 N. E. 1123.
   "It seems to be a small matter for which a judgment is to be reversed, in a rightful and honest cause, that the suit is brought two or three days too soon, especially in a case where a credit of two years was given, and the debtor has had almost the entire benefit of it. But suppose in the above case, the suit, instead of being brought a few days before the expiration of the two years, had been brought a few days after the note was given; the case would have a very different aspect. To such a verdict judgment would appear at once a glaring injustice. This court has no power to sustain the one or the other of these extremes, or any intermediate case between them. Its province is to enforce and execute the contracts of men, not to make contracts for them." Bell v. Bullion, 2 Yerg. (Tenn.) 478,480.
4. Corpus Juris, XIII, 613.
5. Corpus Juris, XIII, 700,701.

March 2, 1921, Cause No. 1059, Murray v. Murray; decree

,, 3, ,, ,, ,, 1300, Shaw v. Rea & Gallagher; order overruling motion for severance.

(By the Commissioner)

February 25, 1921, Cause No. 1304, U. S. v Hagan; sentence of sixty days in jail.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1305, U. S. v McCulloch; fine of Gold $25,00 and costs, and ten days in jail.

,, 21, ,, ,, ,, 1307, U. S. v Dolan; dismissal.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1309, U. S. v Donack; committed for trial & U. S. Court.

Assigments for Hearing

March 25, 9.30 A.M., Cause No. 1021, Ullrych v. Asia Banking Corporation.

Miscellaneous Filings:

February 24, 1921, Articles of Incorporation of the B. F. Brown & Co. Inc.

,, 25, ,, Cause No. 1305, U. S. vs. A. McCulloch; complaint.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1195, In re Estate of Myrta B. Taylor; submission to jurisdiction.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1307, U. S. vs. J. S. Dolan; complaint.

,, 25, ,, ,, ,, 1172, In re Edmond Kempffer's Estate; amended inventory.

,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 569, In re Last Will and Testament of Alice C. Gleysteen; final proof.

,, 26, ,, ,, ,, 1306, In re Grace R. Hayes' Estate; petition.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 699, In re Estate of John Bell; motion.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 724, In re Estate of Ada A. Moorehead; heir's receipt.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1309, U. S. vs. Geo. Donack; complaint.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 609, In re Geo. A. Derby's Will; heir's receipt.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1308, In re Edgar Pierce Allen's Will; petition; deposition.

,, 28, ,, Articles of Incorporation of the Block & Company, Inc.

,, 28, ,, Articles ofIncorporation. of the American Asiatic Company, Inc.

,, 28, ,, ,, ,, 1059, Murray vs. Murray; depositions.

March, 1, ,, ,, ,, 780, In re Orin S. Cunningham's Estate; affidavits.

,, 1, ,, ,, ,, 1310, U. S. v. A. Glemby; complaint.

Nor is there an averment that defendant "put it out of its power" to perform. Indeed we find no express allegation that it has *failed* to perform. But it is contended in plaintiff's brief that "defendant has never been *able* to perform." The evidence discloses that about the time the contract was formed defendant secured an option for ten days (Ex. 4) on machinery answering to that called for. This was later extended for sixty days (Ex. 5) again for an indefinite period (Ex. 8) and was not withdrawn until May 5 (Ex. 9). The grantor testified (p. 161) that the machinery was still available at the time of the trial in the midst of which defendant's counsel made the following announcement which elicited no response from plaintiff:

> "The defendant company, Wilkins Bros. & Company, Inc., are ready and willing at this time, and hereby offer the defendant the machinery called for under the contract upon their placing a substantial security in cash with Asia Banking Corporation, Shanghai. The machinery is now available and always has been."

In seeking an extension of the option defendant stated (Ex. 13) as a reason "that our buyers have been promising to open the credit every day" and elsewhere in the correspondence it is apparent that defendant relied for payment on the credit which, by defendant's permission (Ex. B), plaintiff was to open. Without further adverting to that point now, if plaintiff did open such a credit, so that defendant could use it, the failure to do so seems unaccountable in view of defendant's natural desire to complete the sale and reap the profit. Not only does the evidence fail to show that defendant was unwilling, or voluntarily "put it out of its power," to perform, but the fact seems to be that defendant had every reason to desire performance and that *a priori*, at least, default would not be caused by it.

Plaintiff's counsel complain that the option secured by defendant was unsupported by a consideration. That point might have been raised by the grantor if sued to enforce the option; but so long as he was ready, as he testified he was, to carry it out, we are unable to see how the point can avail plaintiff.

It is also claimed that the option called for "mule" spindles while plaintiff desired "ring" spindles. But the very first confirmation of it (Ex. 4) specifies "ring" spindles and this was the one accepted by plaintiff. (Ex. 11). It is true that a subsequent letter (Ex. 12) accepts an "offer" of "mule" spindles; but it contains nothing necessarily identifying it with the option which had already been accepted. Besides, the contract did not call for "ring" or any other particular kind of spindles.

Defendant had, at least, all of July 6 to deliver the spindles called for by the contract and plaintiff could not, on July 2, assume that defendant would be unable to perform by July 6 even if it were subsequently proved, (which we do not think it was) that it could not. Indeed its open court offer seems never to have been withdrawn and it is to be hoped that plaintiff will yet avail himself thereof.

Since the prematurity of the action appears on the face of the petition (with Exhibit A) defendant might

March 2, ,, ,, ,, 1299, U. S. v. Arthur Pitts; information.

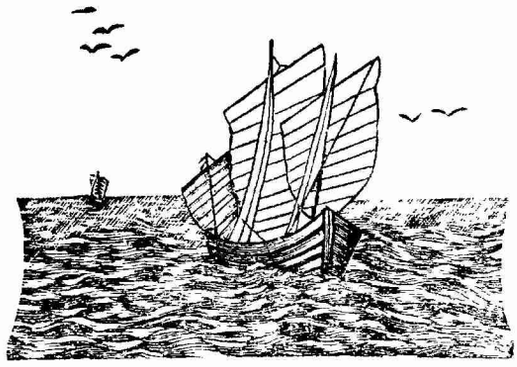
,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 1283, In re Louisa Ollerdessen's Estate; oath; bond.

,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 130, In re Henry Ollerdessen's Estate; oath; bond.

March 2, 1921, Cause No. 1311, T. Z. Nei v. East Asia Produce and Estate Co.; petition; summons issued.

,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 1312, Louis Frank Roth v. Helen D. Roth; petition; summons issued.

,, 2, ,, ,, ,, 988, In re Geo. E. Krienke's Estate; affidavit.



have demurred on that ground. [6] But such a defect is not waived by failure to demur; it "is available at any stage of the proceeding" [7] and may be raised by the court *sua sponte* even on appeal. [8] It would surely be no kindness to plaintiff to render a judgment here, even if the evidence otherwise justified it, which the Court of Appeals would be obliged to reverse if the point were brought to its attention.

The set offs pleaded by defendant are not, under a well settled rule [9] in this jurisdiction, available against plaintiff, who is a Japanese subject, except to the extent of his recovery and as there can be none such here they need receive no further attention.

It is accordingly considered and adjudged that plaintiff take nothing by his petition and defendant nothing by its answer and set offs but without prejudice to a future action upon either. There will be no allowance of costs to either party.

6. Corpus Juris, I, 109.

7. Encyc. Pl. & Pr., VI, 373.

8. Bell v. Bullion, 2 Yerg. (Tenn.) 479. Cf. Green v. Demoss, 10 Humph. (Tenn.) 371 where there was no such objection to the bill and it was taken *pro confesso*.

9. Re Consular Jurisdiction in Japan, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 27; Hillebrandt v. Zimmerman, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 88; King Ping Kee v. American Food Mfg. Co., 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 735.

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